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Parker's
Geographical
Questions.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA





Parker's Geographical Questions.

QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY,

ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF

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EMBRACING,

BY WAY OF QUESTION AND ANSWER, SUCH PORTIONS OF THE ELEMENTS
OF GEOGRAPHY AS ARE NECESSARY FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, A CONCISE
DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

BY RICHARD GREEN PARKER, A.M.,
AUTHOR OF "AIDS TO ENGLISH COMPOSITION," "OUTLINES OF HISTORY,"
"THE WORD BUILDER," ETC., ETC.

A NEW EDITION, REVISED, AND CONFORMED TO THE CENSUS
OF 1850-1854.

NEW YORK:

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,

FRANKLIN SQUARE

1855.

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5738.

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P R E F A C E.

THE study of Geography is indispensable in a common school education, but it should not be allowed an undue preponderance. Many excellent treatises on the subject have been published, to which it may be objected that they go into details so minute, that the overburdened memory is unable to recall, in time of need, that which ought to be familiar as household words. The author of these Questions, who for twenty-seven years has been at the head of one of the largest public schools of the city of Boston, prepared them with special reference to what he deems *the wants of common schools*, and for nearly ten years has used no other manual, as a text-book in Geography, in the school under his charge. Experience has convinced him that, *with the aid of judicious oral instruction*, nothing more is requisite to enable the pupil himself to acquire all that is necessary to be *learned* in this department of a common school education. In these Questions, by means of the useful and important process of *classification*, much geographical information is condensed within a small space, and by frequent reviews may be permanently fixed in the memory of the learner.

Another advantage presented in this little volume is, that it may be used in connection with *any* respecta-

ble Atlas, thereby obviating the necessity of subjecting a class of pupils to the expense frequently attendant on a required uniformity of maps. The answers of such questions as can not readily be solved will be found in connection with the questions themselves, and some few questions are repeated in different places in order that they may thus become perfectly familiar. A concise description of the Terrestrial Globe, with a few problems for its use, will be found at the close of the volume.

This new edition (1855) has been made to conform to the census of 1850, published, with emendations, in 1854. It embraces, also, some account of the productions, the government, and religion of the principal countries in the world; and the author now trusts, that, small as this volume may appear, it may be used either as an Introduction to the study of Geography, as a Review, or as a substitute for any other manual. The difference in the size of the type throughout the volume indicates the portions respectively which may be learned by beginners, and by those who have made greater progress. It will be noticed that although the questions in this edition are more numerous than in previous editions, fewer of them have numbers attached.

Kneeland Place, Boston, July, 1855.

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What is Geography?

Answer. Geography is a description of the earth on which we live.

2. What is the earth?

Answer. The earth on which we live is a large globe or round ball, but, on account of its immense size, its roundness is not perceptible to the eye.

3. How many miles long must a line be, to extend around the earth?

Answer. A line to extend around the earth must be twenty-five thousand miles long. This is called its circumference.

4. How many miles long must a line be to extend from one side of the earth, through the centre, to the opposite side?

Answer. A line to extend through the earth must be nearly eight thousand miles long. This is called its diameter.

5. Of what does the surface of the earth consist?

Answer. The surface of the earth consists of land and water, nearly one third being land, and two thirds water.

6. How is the land divided, and of what does it consist?

Answer. The land is divided by water into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, and Capes. It consists of Mountains, Valleys, and Plains.

7. What is a continent?

Answer. A continent is a large extent of land, comprising many countries not separated by water.

8. How many continents are there?

Answer. There are three continents, namely, the EASTERN, containing Europe, Asia, and Africa; the WESTERN, containing North and South America; and the Continent of NEW HOLLAND.

Some geographers call each of these divisions a continent, and thus make six continents, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and New Holland.

9. What are the seven grand divisions of the world?

Answer. The seven grand divisions of the world are

Europe,	} on the Eastern Continent;
Asia,	
Africa,	
North America,	} on the Western Continent;
South America,	
Australia, or Australasia, Southeast of Asia;	
Polynesia, or Oceanica, in the Pacific Ocean.	

10. What countries are contained in North America?

Answer. North America contains the following countries:—

British America, Russian Possessions, and Greenland, in the North;

The United States, in the middle;

Mexico and Central America, in the South.

11. What does South America contain?

Answer. South America contains the following countries:—

New Granada, Venezuela, Equador or Ecuador,* Guiana, in the North;

Brazil, in the East;

Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic,† in the Southeast;

Patagonia, in the South;

Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, in the West.

12. What countries does Europe contain?

Answer. Europe contains the following countries:—

* These three countries were formerly united, and formed one country, called Colombia.

† This country is also called the United States of the Republic of La Plata.

Lapland,	} in the North;	Great Britain,*	} in the middle.
Norway,		France,	
Sweden,		Holland,	
Russia,		Belgium,	
		Denmark,	
Portugal,	} in the South;	Germany,	
Spain,		Poland,	
Italy,		Prussia,	
Turkey,		Austria,	
Greece,		Hungary,	
		Switzerland,	

13. What countries does Asia contain ?

Answer. Asia contains the following countries :—

Siberia (belonging to Russia), in the North ;

Tartary and Thibet, in the middle ;

Turkey,

Arabia,

Persia,

Beloochistan,

Afghanistan,

Hindustan,

Chin India, or Farther India,

China,

Corea,

Japan,

} in the South and South-east.

14. What are the divisions of Africa ?

Answer. Africa contains the Barbary States and the French colony of Algeria, in the North ;

Egypt,

Nubia,

Abyssinia,

} in the North-east;

Western Africa, Southern Africa, Southeastern Africa, Central Africa, and the African Islands.

15. What parts of the world are called Australia, or Australasia ?

Answer. The word Australia, or Australasia, means *Southeastern Asia*, and comprehends New Holland and several other large islands, which lie *Southeast* of Asia.

* Great Britain is an island containing England, Scotland, and Wales ; but the name of Great Britain is applied to that great empire which includes England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

16. What does the word Polynesia mean?

Answer. The word Polynesia means *many islands*; and this division of the earth contains all those clusters of islands in the Pacific Ocean which lie East of Asia, and West of North and South America. They are sometimes called Oceanica.

17. What names are applied to the water on the surface of the earth?

Answer. The names of the different portions of water on the surface of the earth are Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, Sounds, Channels, Rivers, Friths, and Estuaries.

18. What is an ocean?

Answer. An ocean is an immensely large extent of water nowhere entirely separated by land.

19. How many oceans are there?

Answer. There are five oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Northern, or Arctic, and the Southern, or Antarctic Oceans.

20. What is a sea?

Answer. A sea is a portion of an ocean almost surrounded by land.

[*Note.* A sea is sometimes called an ocean, and an ocean is sometimes called a sea. Thus the North Sea is sometimes called the German Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean is sometimes called the Pacific Sea.]

21. What is a bay or gulf?

Answer. A bay is a part of the sea extending up into the land. Large bays are often called *gulfs*.

22. What is a strait?

Answer. A strait is a narrow passage of water joining two seas, or one part of a sea with another. A channel is a similar passage of water, wider than a strait.

23. What is a sound?

Answer. A sound is a portion of the water, not so large nor so deep as a sea.

24. What is a lake?

Answer. A lake is a large collection of water surrounded by land.

25. What is a river, and what is meant by the basin of a river?

Answer. A river is a large stream of water that flows into an ocean, sea, lake, or another river. The level country, through which a river flows, is called *the basin of the river*.

26. What is a frith or estuary?

Answer. A frith or estuary is the wide part of a river near the sea, which is affected by the tides.

27. What is an island?

Answer. An island is a tract of land entirely surrounded by water. A portion of fertile land in a desert is called an *oasis*.

28. What is a peninsula?

Answer. A peninsula is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

29. What is an isthmus?

Answer. An isthmus is a neck of land which joins a peninsula to the main land, or two parts of a continent together.

30. What is a cape?

Answer. A cape is a point of land projecting into the sea. If the land is high and mountainous, it is called a promontory.

31. What is the difference between a continent and an ocean?

Answer. A continent is the largest undivided portion of land;—an ocean is the largest undivided portion of water.

32. What is the difference between a gulf or bay and a cape?

Answer. A cape is land that projects into the sea;—a gulf or bay is water that extends into the land.

33. What is the difference between an island and a lake?

Answer. An island is land wholly surrounded by water;—a lake is water surrounded by land.

34. What is the difference between a peninsula and a sea?

Answer. A peninsula is land almost surrounded by water;—a sea is water almost surrounded by land.

35. What is the difference between an isthmus and a strait?

Answer. An isthmus is a narrow portion of land connecting two other portions of land;—a strait is a narrow passage of water connecting two other portions of water.

In which of the seven divisions of the earth is each of the following countries, namely :

[For the answers to these questions, see answers to questions 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.]

36. The United States?	55. Abyssinia?	75. Thibet?
37. Great Britain?	56. Chili?	76. Patagonia?
38. Spain?	57. Holland?	77. Russia?
39. Siberia?	58. Bolivia?	78. Denmark?
40. Persia?	59. Corea?	79. Germany?
41. Egypt?	60. Peru?	80. Poland?
42. France?	61. Austria?	81. Farther India?
43. Mexico?	62. Norway?	82. Turkey?
44. Belgium?	63. Sweden?	83. Nubia?
45. Arabia?	64. Italy?	84. Barbary States?
46. Central America?	65. Lapland?	85. Venezuela?
47. The Argentine Republic?	66. China?	86. Japan?
48. Hindostan?	67. Japan?	87. Paraguay?
49. Hungary?	68. Portugal?	88. Guinea?
50. New Holland?	69. Prussia?	89. New York?
51. Greenland?	70. New Granada?	90. Massachusetts?
52. Brazil?	71. Beloochistan?	91. Virginia?
53. Switzerland?	72. Afghanistan?	92. California?
54. Guiana?	73. Ecuador?	93. Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope?
	74. Tartary?	

M A P S.

94. What is a map, and what parts of it represent the North, South, East, and West? and the Northeast, Southeast, the Northwest and the Southwest?

Answer. A map is a representation of the earth, or a part of it, upon a plain or a level surface.

The top of a map represents the North, the bottom

represents the South, the right hand the East, the left hand the West.

The right hand upper corner represents the North-east, and the right hand lower corner the Southeast; the left hand upper corner represents the Northwest, and the left hand lower corner the Southwest. The direction of one place or part of a map from another is to be given according as it approaches the top and bottom or the corners of the map.

[N.B.—On the map of the world, the different parts mentioned in the last two questions are represented in a different manner, on account of its circular form. The map of the world is divided into two parts, called hemispheres or half globes; the one on the right hand is called the Eastern hemisphere; the one on the left hand is called the Western hemisphere. In the centre of each of these hemispheres there is one straight line from the top to the bottom of the map, and one straight line from the left to the right. The ends of these lines represent the top, bottom, and sides of the map. All the other lines are curved lines, and their ends represent, also, parts of the top, bottom, and sides of the map. The direction of one place from another is found by following these lines. These lines are explained under the head of Latitude and Longitude.]*

MAP OF THE WORLD.

Note to the pupil.—If you can not find the answer to a question on the map of the world, look for it on some other map. Thus, if you are required to find *what cape forms the northern extremity of Europe*, and you can find no such cape on the map of the world, look for the answer on the map of Europe, and there you will find that North Cape will be the answer to the question.

95. How does the map of the world represent the whole surface of the earth?

Answer. The map of the world represents the earth as if it were cut in halves from North to South, and

* As a visible illustration will often convey a clearer idea than a long explanation, it is recommended to *every teacher* who wishes to convey a distinct notion of the manner in which the map of the world, with its two circles representing the hemispheres, presents a view of the whole world, to procure a wooden ball, of any size (the larger the better), and have it sawed in halves, and to connect the two halves with a hinge. He can then spread it open before his pupils to show how the map of the world presents a picture of both sides of the world at one view, and by shutting the two halves together he can easily explain how the Northwestern part of America and the Northeastern part of Asia are respectively situated, and how it is that places which on the map of the world *appear* to be the farthest apart, are in reality the nearest together. This simple expedient will be found a more useful aid than a costly globe.

each circle represents one half of the earth's surface. These halves are called the Eastern and the Western hemispheres. A hemisphere is half a sphere. A sphere and a globe mean the same thing.

96. In which hemisphere are Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and New Holland?

[N.B.—It may not, perhaps, be amiss to suggest to teachers, who have had but little experience, that such questions as this, requiring a number of answers, may conveniently, to *beginners*, be divided, and one thing only required at a time. At the commencement of the study, also, very young pupils should be permitted to recite with the map before them, until they can go on understandingly.]

97. The straight line running from the left hand to the right hand side of the map is called the Equator, and it divides the world into two hemispheres, called the Northern and the Southern. Are Europe and Asia in the Northern or the Southern hemisphere?

98. In which is North America? 99. South America?

100. Africa? 101. Australia? 102. Polynesia?

103. Which way from North and South America is the Atlantic Ocean?

104. Which way from Europe and Africa is the Atlantic?

105. Which way from Asia and America is the Pacific Ocean?

106. In what direction is the Indian Ocean from Asia and Africa?

107. Which way from America, Europe, and Asia is the Arctic Ocean?

108. Which way is the Antarctic Ocean from South America, Africa, and New Holland?

CAPES.

109. What cape forms the southern extremity of South America?

Answer. Cape Horn.

110. What cape forms the southern extremity of Africa?

Answer. Cape of Good Hope.

111. What cape in the eastern part of South America ?
Answer. Cape St. Roque.

112. What cape in the northern extremity of Europe ?
Answer. Cape North.

113. What cape in the eastern extremity of Africa ?
Answer. Cape Guardafui.

114. What cape forms the western extremity of Africa ?
Answer. Cape Verd.

115. What cape forms the western extremity of South America ?
Answer. Cape Blanco, in Peru.

116. What cape forms the northern extremity of South America ?
Answer. Cape La Vela.

117. What is the northern cape of Africa ?
Answer. Cape Serrat.

118. What cape is the southern extremity of Europe ?
Answer. Cape Matapan.

119. What cape is the northern extremity of Asia ?
Answer. Cape Taymour.

SEAS.

120. What sea lies between Europe and Africa ?

121. What sea between Asia and Africa ?

122. What sea northeast of the Mediterranean Sea ?

123. What sea southeast of Asia ?

124. What two seas north of the Indian Ocean ?

[*Note.* The Bay of Bengal is sometimes called a sea.]

125. What three seas south and southeast of Asia ?

126. What sea between North and South America ?
Answer. The Caribbe'an Sea.

127. What sea east of the Black Sea ?

128. What is the only sea in the western hemisphere ?
(*See Question 126.*)

ISLANDS.

129. What islands lie between North and South America ?
130. What island east of the south part of Africa ?
131. What islands east of Asia ?
132. What large island north of New Holland ?
133. What island southeast of Greenland ?
134. What islands west of Africa ?
135. What islands north of Cape Verd islands ?
136. What island west of the south part of Africa ?
137. What cluster of islands west of North America ?
138. Through what three large islands south of Asia does the equator pass ?
139. What two large and important islands west of Europe ?
140. What island south of the southern extremity of South America ?
141. What is the largest island on your map of the world ?
Answer. Borneo, as New Holland, which is larger, is considered a continent.

GULFS, BAYS, STRAITS, ETC.

142. What gulf is south of North America ?
143. What two bays in the northern part of North America ?
144. What straits connect Baffin's and Hudson's Bays with the Atlantic Ocean ?
145. What channel between Madagascar and Africa ?
146. What strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean ?
147. What strait separates the northwestern part of America from Asia ?
148. What strait separates the island of Terra del Fuego from South America ?
Answer. The Strait of Magellan.

149. What strait separates the two islands Sumatra and Java?
150. What strait connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean?
151. What peninsula forms the southern extremity of Asia?
152. What two peninsulas on the western and north-western side of North America?

Answer. The peninsula of California on the west, and Alaska on the northwest.

[N.B.—Recollect, if you can not find the answer on the map of the world, to look on the maps of Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, &c.]

BOUNDARIES.

[*Note.*—To *bound* a place is to mention what is on the north, east, south, and west of the place.]

153. How is America bounded on the east and west?
154. How is Africa bounded on the north and west?
155. By what sea and ocean is Africa bounded on the east?
156. What cape terminates Africa on the south?
157. What cape terminates South America on the south?
158. How is Asia bounded on the east?
159. What sea partly separates Asia from Europe?
160. How is Europe bounded on the west?
161. What bounds Asia on the east, and America on the west?
162. What is the name of that large body of water on the east of Asia and New Holland, and west of North and South America?
163. How is the island of Madagascar bounded?
164. By what ocean is America bounded on the north?
165. By what ocean are Europe and Asia bounded on the north?
166. What oceans bound New Holland on the east, south, and west?

167. What ocean and seas bound Asia on the south ?
 168. How is Europe bounded ? 169. How is Asia bounded ? 170. How is Africa bounded ? 171. How is America bounded ? 172. How is New Holland bounded ?
 173. Which is the largest and which is the smallest of the grand divisions, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and New Holland ?
 174. Which is the largest of the five oceans ?
 175. Which is the largest of the seas ?
 176. In what part of Europe are the following countries :

(See Question 12.)

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. England ? | 8. Belgium ? | 15. Sweden ? |
| 2. France ? | 9. Spain ? | 16. Switzerland ? |
| 3. Russia ? | 10. Portugal ? | 17. Denmark ? |
| 4. Holland ? | 11. Germany ? | 18. Lapland ? |
| 5. Austria ? | 12. Hungary ? | 19. Poland ? |
| 6. Prussia ? | 13. Turkey ? | 20. Norway ? |
| 7. Italy ? | 14. Norway ? | |

177. In what part of North America are the following countries :

(See Question 10.)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| British America ? | Guatemala, or Central | Russian America ? |
| United States ? | America ? | Mexico ? Greenland ? |

178. In what part of Asia are the following countries :

(See Question 13.)

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| China ? | Arabia ? | Thibet ? |
| Japan ? | Afghanistan ? | Tartary ? |
| Beeloochistan ? | Persia ? | Farther India ? |
| Turkey ? | Hindustan ? | Corea ? |

179. In what part of South America are the following countries :

(See Question 11.)

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|------------|
| Brazil ? | Patagonia ? | Bolivia ? |
| Chili ? | New Granada ? | Paraguay ? |
| Peru ? | Ecuador ? | Guiana ? |

180. In what part of Africa is Egypt ? Guinea ? Nubia ? the Barbary States ? Abyssinia ?

(See Question 14.)

181. What two capes at the southern extremity of South America and of Africa ?
(See Questions 109 and 110.)

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

[The dotted lines on maps are used to separate different countries. Where there is a natural boundary—that is, a river, lake, sea, or mountain between different countries, the dotted line is omitted.]

182. What countries does North America contain ?
(See Question 10.)
183. What country in the northwestern part of America ?
184. What country in the southwest part of South America ?
185. What sea east of the south part of North America ?
186. What strait connects Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean ?
187. What bay south of Hudson's Bay ?
188. What mountains run through the western part of the United States ?

Answer. The Rocky Mountains.

[N.B.—A mountain is a very large hill. Mountains sometimes occur single, but they are generally found in chains or ranges. The flat or level country on the top of a mountain is called *table land*.]

189. What are these mountains called in Mexico ?

Answer. The Cordilleras.

The Rocky Mountains and the Cordilleras are a continuation of a long chain of mountains which run through the whole extent of North and South America, near the coast of the Pacific Ocean. In South America they rise to the height of twelve to fifteen thousand feet, and in North America much higher. In South America they are only about 100 miles from the coast. These mountains abound in gold, silver, copper, and other valuable minerals.

190. What gulf east of the peninsula of California ?
191. What gulf south of the United States ?
192. What five lakes between the United States and Upper Canada ?
193. What river carries the waters of these lakes into the Atlantic Ocean ?

194. What gulf must the St. Lawrence pass through before it can reach the Atlantic Ocean?

195. What peninsula south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

196. What island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

197. What two islands north and northeast of Nova Scotia?

198. What islands in the Atlantic east of the United States?

Answer. The Bermudas, or Somers Islands.

199. What cape is the southern extremity of Greenland?

200. What cape forms the southern extremity of the United States?

Answer. Cape Sable, in Florida.

201. What cape forms the southern extremity of California?

202. What bay north of Central America?

203. What sea southeast of the Gulf of Mexico?

204. What river runs from Slave Lake into the Arctic Ocean?

205. What lake southwest of Hudson's Bay?

206. What river runs into the northern part of the Gulf of California?

207. There is another river of the same name; into what does it flow?

Answer. The Colorado, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

208. What country east of Baffin's Bay?

209. What peninsula forms the southern extremity of the Russian Possessions?

210. What state and territories of the United States are west of the Rocky Mountains?

Answer. The State of California, and the Territories of Washington, Oregon, and Utah; and the Rocky Mountains run *through* the Territory of New Mexico.

211. What peninsula forms the southeastern extremity of Mexico?

Answer. The peninsula of Yucatan.

212. What four large islands east of Yucatan?

Answer. The four great West India Islands, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. These are called The Great Antilles.

213. What isthmus connects North and South America?

214. What cluster of islands northeast of Cuba?

Answer. The Bahama Islands.

215. On what island are Cape Haytien, Port au Prince (or *Puerto Principe*), Jacmel, and the city of St. Domingo?

Answer. On the island of Hayti, which is sometimes called the island of St. Domingo, and sometimes Hispaniola, or Little Spain.

216. On what island are Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Santiago?

Answer. Cuba.

217. What large river runs through the United States into the Gulf of Mexico?

218. What lake is there in Guatemala?

Answer. Nicaragua.

219. Are Montreal and Quebec in Canada East or Canada West?

220. Which lies the farther *down* the River St. Lawrence, Montreal or Quebec?

Answer. All rivers run *down* toward the sea or ocean. On its way toward the ocean, the River St. Lawrence passes first by *Montreal*, and then by *Quebec*, and therefore Quebec lies the nearer to the ocean, and consequently farther down the river.

221. What bay on the east and what on the west of the peninsula of Yucatan?

222. What river forms the boundary line between East and West Canada?

223. Does Yucatan belong to Mexico or Guatemala?

224. What large river of the United States runs into the Pacific Ocean?

Answer. Columbia River, sometimes called the Oregon.

225. Into what river do the Yellow Stone, Platte, and Kansas empty?

Answer. The Missouri.

226. In which division of North America are Mount St. Elias and Fairweather Mountain?

Answer. British America.

227. Into what do the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers flow?

Answer. The Mississippi.

228. Is Nova Scotia an island or a peninsula?

229. What river west of the Rocky Mountains flows into the Gulf of Mexico?

230. What are the two large bays and the three large gulfs of North America?

231. What river runs from the north end of Lake Winnipeg into Hudson's Bay?

232. What large island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

233. Do the large lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario border on East or West Canada?

234. What country of New Britain, or British America, is east of Hudson's Bay?

Answer. Labrador.

235. In what part of North America is British America; and what does it contain?

Answer. British America is in the northern part of North America, and it comprehends all the north part excepting Greenland and the Russian Possessions. It comprises the four provinces of West Canada, East Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, with the adjacent islands, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, and the extensive region of New Britain, or Hudson's Bay Territory.

236. Does East Canada lie on one or on both sides of the River St. Lawrence?

237. What bay lies between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?

Answer. Bay of Fundy, remarkable for the tides, which rise from thirty to sixty feet.

238. In what direction from Newfoundland is the Great or Grand Bank, remarkable for the cod fishery?

239. In what direction from the United States are the Bermuda Islands?

240. What islands southwest of the Bermuda Islands?

Answer. The Bahama Islands.

241. What is the current of water called which, running in a northeastern direction between Florida and the Bahama Islands, extends all along the Atlantic coast of the United States?

Answer. The Gulf Stream. The water of this stream is considerably warmer than that of the Ocean.

242. What lies north, south, east, and west of the United States?

243. On what waters is the coast of Mexico?

Answer. The eastern coast is on the Gulf of Mexico; the south and west coasts are on the Pacific Ocean.

244. What is the difference between the capital and the capitol of a country?

Answer. The capital is the chief town or city, where the Legislature meet to make the laws, and it is called *the seat of government*. The capitol is the building in which the Legislature assembles.

245. Tell the capitals of each of the following countries:

The United States. 246. Mexico. 247. Guatemala. 248. British America.

Answer. Of the United States, Washington; of Mexico, Mexico; of Guatemala, Guatemala; and of British America, Quebec.

249. What are the principal rivers of British America, and into what do they flow?

Answer. Mackenzie's River, which flows into the Arctic Ocean.

Nelson,
Severn, } which flow into Hudson's Bay.
Albany, }

Saskatchewan, flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

St. Lawrence, flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Ottawa, flowing into the St. Lawrence.

250. What are the largest lakes in British America?

Answer. The largest lakes in British America are Winnipeg, Slave, Athabasca or Athapescow, Great Bear, and Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Of the last four, one half belongs to British America, and one half to the United States.

251. What Indians inhabit British America?

Answer. The Esquimaux and Knistenaux.

252. What is known of Russian America?

Answer. Russian America is a cold and dreary country, little known, thinly inhabited, and visited principally to obtain the fur and skins of wild animals. The best fur comes from cold countries.

253. How are the United States bounded?

Answer. The United States are bounded on the north by British America; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico; and west, by the Pacific Ocean. Its capital is Washington.

254. How is Mexico bounded?

Answer. Mexico is bounded on the north by the United States; east, by the United States and the Gulf of Mexico; south and west, by the Pacific Ocean. Its capital is Mexico.

255. How is Central America bounded?

Answer. Central America is bounded on the north by Mexico, Yucatan, the Bay of Honduras, and the Caribbean Sea; east, by the Caribbean Sea; south and west, by the Pacific Ocean.

It is divided into a number of countries, of which Guatemala is the largest in population, and Honduras in extent of territory. The names of these

countries of Central America are Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Mosquitia. The last is occupied principally by Indians. Part of Honduras, called Balize, belongs to England; the rest of these countries are independent republics. Under the division of Central America is also sometimes included the Columbian Archipelago, or West India Islands.

256. How is British America bounded?

Answer. British America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, Barrow's Straits, and Baffin's Bay; east, by the Atlantic Ocean and Baffin's Bay; south, by the United States; and west, by the Pacific Ocean and Russian America. Its capital is Quebec.

257. How is Russian America bounded?

Answer. Russian America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; east, by British America; south, by the Pacific Ocean; and west, by the Pacific and Arctic Oceans and Behring's Strait, which separates it from Asia.

258. What are the two great canals in Canada West?

Answer. The two great canals in Canada West are the Welland and the Rideau canals.

The Welland Canal extends from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, thus avoiding the Falls of Niagara.

The Rideau Canal extends from Kingston, on Lake Ontario, to Bytown, on Ottawa River, to avoid the rocks and rapids of the St. Lawrence River.

259. What are the Falls of Niagara?

Answer. The Falls of Niagara are the sudden fall of the Niagara River down a precipice of more than a hundred and fifty feet, in its passage from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. It is much visited as one of the most sublime and beautiful sights in the world.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

260. In what part of North America are the United States; and what is the number of the United States and the United States Territories?

Answer. The United States occupy the middle part of North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean, on the east, to the Pacific Ocean, on the west. The number of states at the present time (1855) is thirty-one; of the territories, nine, including the District of Columbia.

261. How are the United States and the Territories divided?

Answer. The United States and the Territories are divided into six divisions, namely, the Northeastern and the Southeastern, the Northern Interior and the Southern Interior, and the Northwestern and the Southwestern.*

[N.B.—Some writers divide the states and territories into two great divisions by their climate and productions, namely, the Grain States, lying north of $36\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of north latitude, and the Cotton States, lying south of that line; but they class Maryland and Virginia with the Grain States, although they properly belong to the southern division. Others divide the states into the Northern, the Middle, the Southern, the Western, and the Pacific States. Others, again, divide them into the Slaveholding and the non-Slaveholding States.]

262. What states are called the New England States, or New England?

Answer. Six of the states are called the New England States, namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

263. Name the United States and the United States Territories.

Answer. The thirty-one states comprising the United States are,

Maine,	}	called New England, or the Northeastern States.
New Hampshire,		
Vermont,		
Massachusetts,		
Rhode Island,		
Connecticut,		

New York,	}	called also the Middle States.
New Jersey,		
Pennsylvania,		
*Delaware,		

*Maryland,	}	or the Southern Atlantic States.
*Virginia,		
*North Carolina,		
*South Carolina,		
*Georgia,		
*Florida,		

* This division of the states is adopted in the census of 1850, published in 1854. See page 38 of the Compendium of the United States Census.

*Alabama,
 *Mississippi,
 *Louisiana,
 *Texas,

} the Gulf States, because situated on
 the Gulf of Mexico.

Michigan,
 Wisconsin,

} the Lake States.

Ohio,
 Indiana,
 Illinois,

*Kentucky,
 *Tennessee,

} the River States, situated on the Ohio
 and Mississippi Rivers.

Iowa,
 *Missouri,
 *Arkansas,

California, the Pacific State, situated on the Pacific
 Ocean.

The nine United States Territories are,
 The District of Columbia, and

The Indian Territory,	New Mexico Territory,
The Kansas “	Oregon “
Minnesota “	Utah “
Nebraska “	Washington “

264. What is the difference between a state and a territory?

Answer. A state is independent; it makes its own laws, has a written Constitution, chooses its own rulers, and is represented both in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A territory is not independent; its laws are made by Congress; it has no written Constitution; its rulers are appointed by the President of the United States; it sends no senator to Congress, and it is represented only by delegates in the House of Representatives.

264. What is meant by the capital, or seat of government, of a state or country?

(See Question 244.)

265. What is the seat of government of the United States?

Answer. Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the Potomac River. Population in 1854, 46,000.

[N.B.—The District of Columbia was formerly a part of the State of Maryland. It occupies only sixty square miles on the east bank of the

* Those states marked with a star are the states in which slavery is allowed.

Potomac River, and contains only the cities of Washington and Georgetown. It will be recollected, that although Washington is the capital of the United States or of the Union, each state also has its own capital, where the state government assemble.]

266. How are the United States bounded, and what is its capital?

(See Question 253.)

[Population of the United States in 1854, 26½ millions.*]

267. How is Maine bounded?

Answer. N. by Canada East; E. by New Brunswick;
S. by the Atlantic; W. by New Hampshire and Canada West.

[Population in 1850, 583,000.]

Its capital is Augusta, on the Kennebec River. Largest city, Portland, on Casco Bay. [Population in 1853, 22,000.]

268. New Hampshire?

N. by Canada East; E. by Maine and the Atlantic;
S. by Massachusetts; W. by Connecticut River, which separates it from Vermont.

Capital, Concord, on the Merrimac. Manchester,† the most populous town. Portsmouth, sea-port.

269. Vermont?

N. by Canada East; E. by Connecticut River, separating it from New Hampshire;
S. by Massachusetts; W. by Lake Champlain.

Capital, Montpelier, on the Winooski, or Onion River. Largest town, Burlington, on Lake Champlain.

[Population of Vermont in 1850, 314,000.]

270. Massachusetts?

N. by Vermont and New Hampshire; E. by the Atlantic;
S. by Rhode Island and Connecticut; W. by New York.

Capital, Boston, on Charles River and Boston Bay, a part of Massachusetts Bay. It is the most populous city of the state.

[Population of Massachusetts in 1850, 995,000.]

271. Rhode Island?

N. by Massachusetts; E. by Massachusetts and the Atlantic;
S. by the Atlantic; W. by Connecticut.

Capitals, Providence and Newport. Most populous city, Providence. Population in 1853, 47,000.

[Population of Rhode Island in 1850, 148,000.]

* See Compendium of Census, page 39.

† In 1854, the population of Manchester, N. H., was 20,000; Portsmouth, 11,000. The population of the whole State of New Hampshire, in 1850, was 318,000.

272. Connecticut?

N. by Massachusetts; E. by Rhode Island;
S. by Long Island Sound; W. by New York.

272. New York?

N. by Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence, and Canada East; E. by Lake Champlain, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut;
S. by New Jersey and Pennsylvania; W. by Pennsylvania, Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Capital, Albany, on the Hudson. Largest cities, New York and Brooklyn.

[The population of the State of New York in 1850 was 3,097,000.]

The population of the large cities of the United States will be found in the note to Question 374.]

273. New Jersey?

N. by New York; E. by the Atlantic;
S. by Delaware Bay; W. by Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Capital, Trenton, on Delaware River. Largest town, Newark, on the Passaic River.

[Population of New Jersey in 1850, 490,000.]

274. Pennsylvania?

[Population in 1850, 2,311,000.]

N. by N. York and Lake Erie; E. by New York;
S. by Maryland and Virginia; W. by Ohio.

Capital, Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna. Largest city, Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.

Delaware?

N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware River and Bay and the Atlantic;
S. by Maryland; W. by Chesapeake Bay.

Capital, Dover. Largest town, Wilmington.

Maryland?

N. by Pennsylvania; S. and W. by Virginia, from which it is separated by the Potomac River.
E. by Delaware and Chesapeake Bay;

Capital, Annapolis. Largest city, Baltimore, on the Patapsco River.

275. Virginia?

N. by Maryland and Pennsylvania; E. by Maryland, the Potomac River, and the Atlantic;
S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; W. by Kentucky and Ohio River, which separates it from Ohio.

Capital, Richmond, on the James River. It is also the largest city. Norfolk is the chief sea-port.

[Population of Virginia in 1850, 1,421,000. Of Richmond, 28,000; of Norfolk in 1853, 15,000.]

276. North Carolina?

[Population in 1850, 869,000.]

N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic;
S. by South Carolina and Georgia; W. by Tennessee.

Capital, Raleigh, on the Neuse. Wilmington, on Cape Fear, the largest and most commercial town. [Its population in 1853, 10,000.]

277. South Carolina?

[Population in 1850, 668,000.]

N. and N.E. by North Carolina; W. and S.W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah River.
S.E. by the Atlantic;

Capital, Columbia, on the Congaree. Charleston, on Cooper and Ashley rivers, is the largest city. [Population in 1850, 42,000.]

278. Georgia?

[Population in 1850, 906,000.]

N. by North Carolina and Tennessee; E. by Savannah River separating it from South Carolina, and by the Atlantic;
S. by Florida; W. by Alabama.

Capital, Milledgeville, on the Oconee River. Savannah, on Savannah River, the largest city. [Population in 1853, 20,000.]

279. Florida?

[Population in 1850, 87,000.]

N. by Georgia and Alabama; W. by Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico.
S. and E. by the Atlantic;

Capital, Tallahassee. Pensacola the most important town. St. Augustine, settled in 1564, is the oldest town in the United States.

280. Alabama?

[Population in 1850, 771,000.]

N. by Tennessee; S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico;
E. by Georgia;

Capital, Montgomery. Largest city, Mobile, at the mouth of the Mobile River. [Population in 1850, 21,000.]

281. Mississippi?

[Population in 1850, 606,000.]

N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama;
S. by Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico; W. by Mississippi River, separating it from Louisiana and Arkansas.

Capital, Jackson, on the Pearl River. Most important place, Natchez.

282. Louisiana?

[Population in 1850, 517,000.]

N. by Arkansas; E. by Mississippi;
S. by Gulf of Mexico; W. by Texas.

Capital, Baton Rouge, on the Missouri. Largest city, New Orleans, on the Mississippi.

283. Texas?

[Population in 1850, 212,000.]

N. by Kansas and Indian Territories; S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico;
E. by Louisiana and Indian Territory; S.W. by Rio del Norte, or Rio Grande, separating it from Mexico.

Capital, Austin, on the Colorado. Galveston the largest town.

284. Michigan?

[Population in 1850, 397,000.]

N. by Lake Superior; E. by Lake Huron and Canada W.
S. by Ohio and Indiana; W. by Lake Michigan and Wisconsin.

Capital, Lansing. Largest town, Detroit, on Detroit River. [Population in 1853, 34,000.]

285. Wisconsin?

[Population in 1850, 305,000.]

N. by Michigan, Lake Superior, and Minnesota; E. by Lake Michigan;
S. by Illinois; W. by Iowa and Minnesota, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River.

Capital, Madison. Largest town, Milwaukee,* on Lake Michigan.

286. Ohio?

[Population in 1850, 1,980,000.]

N. by Michigan and Lake Erie; E. by Pennsylvania;
S. by Ohio River, separating it from Virginia and Kentucky; W. by Indiana.

Capital, Columbus, on the Scioto. Largest city, Cincinnati, on the Ohio.

287. Indiana?

[Population in 1850, 988,000.]

N. by Michigan and Lake Michigan; S. by Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky;
E. by Ohio; W. by Illinois.

Capital, Indianapolis, on the White River. [Madison and Indianapolis both contained, in 1855, 12,000 inhabitants.]

288. Illinois?

[Population in 1850, 851,000.]

N. by Wisconsin; E. by Indiana and Lake Michigan;
S. by Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky and Tennessee; W. by Mississippi River, separating it from Iowa and Missouri.

Capital, Springfield. Largest city, Chicago, on Lake Michigan.

[Population in 1853, 60,000. The increase of this city and of Milwaukee has been more rapid than that of any other city in the United States.]

289. Kentucky?

[Population in 1850, 982,000.]

N. by Ohio River, separating it from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; E. by Virginia;
S. by Tennessee; W. by Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, separating it from Illinois and Missouri.

Capital, Frankfort, on the Kentucky River. Louisville (population 51,000) is the largest city.

* The population of Milwaukee (a town not mentioned in the census of 1830), in the year 1853, was 25,000.

290. Tennessee?

[Population in 1850, 1,002,000.]

N. by Kentucky and the Ohio River, which separates it from Illinois;
 E. by North Carolina;
 W. by Mississippi River, which separates it from Arkansas and Missouri.
 S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi;

Capital, Nashville, on the Cumberland River. Population in 1853, 15,000.

Memphis, with a population of 12,000, is the next largest town.

291. Iowa?

[Population in 1850, 192,000.]

N. by Minnesota;
 E. by Mississippi R., which separates it from Wisconsin and Illinois;
 S. by Missouri River, which separates it from Nebraska, and by Minnesota.

Capital, Iowa City (population 4000), on Iowa River. Burlington, population 7000, on the Mississippi, is the largest town.

292. Missouri?

[Population in 1850, 682,000.]

N. by Iowa;
 S. by Arkansas;
 E. by Mississippi R., separating it from Illinois and Kentucky;
 W. by Kansas and Nebraska.

Capital, Jefferson City, on the Missouri. St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, near the confluence with the Missouri, is the largest city. Population, 94,000.

293. Arkansas?

[Population in 1850, 209,000.]

N. by Missouri;
 S. by Louisiana;
 E. by Mississippi R., separating it from Tennessee and Mississippi;
 W. by Indian Territory.

Capital, Little Rock, on the Arkansas. Population, 2000.

294. California?

N. by Oregon;
 S. by Peninsula of Mexican California;
 E. by Utah and New Mexico;
 W. by the Pacific.

Capital, San José, near the Bay of California. San Francisco is the largest town. [Its population in 1850 was 34,000.]

[Population of California in 1850, 92,000; and in 1852, 264,000.]

295. District of Columbia?

[Population in 1850, 52,000.]

N., E., and S. by Maryland;
 W. by Potomac River, separating it from Virginia.

It contains the capital of the United States and the city of Georgetown, which two cities are wholly under the control of the Congress of the United States.

296. The Indian Territory?

N. by Kansas;
 S. by Texas;
 E. by Arkansas;
 W. by Texas and New Mexico.

[This territory is about 600 miles long from north to south, and from 300 to 600 miles in breadth. It has been set apart by the government for the Indians that have been removed from the Southwestern States. It is much larger than the island of Great Britain, which contains England, Scotland, and Wales.]

297. Kansas Territory ?

N. by Nebraska ; E. by Missouri ;
S. by Indian Territory, Texas, W. by New Mexico and Utah.
and New Mexico ;

298. Minnesota Territory ?

N. by British America ; S. by Iowa ;
E. by Lake Superior and Wisconsin ; W. by Missouri River, which separates it from Nebraska.

[This territory lies between the Missouri River and Lake Superior.]

299. Nebraska Territory ?

N. by British America ; E. by Minnesota and Iowa ;
S. by Kansas ; W. by Utah and Oregon.

[This territory embraces *one ninth* of the area of the whole United States.]

300. New Mexico Territory ?

N. by Utah and Kansas ; E. by Texas, Indian Territory, and
S. by Mexico and Texas ; Kansas ;
W. by California.

[This territory embraces one fourteenth of the area of the United States.]

301. Oregon Territory ?

N. by Washington Territory ; E. by Nebraska ;
S. by Utah and California ; W. by California.

[This territory contains one sixteenth of the area of the United States.]

302. Utah Territory ?

N. by Oregon ; E. by Kansas, Nebraska, and New
S. by New Mexico ; Mexico ;
W. by California.

[This territory contains one eleventh of the area of the United States. It is the largest except Nebraska.]

303. Washington Territory ?

N. by British America ; E. by Nebraska ;
S. by Oregon ; W. by the Pacific.

306. What are the two great ranges of mountains in the United States ?

Answer. The Rocky Mountains in the west, and the Alleghany Mountains in the east.

307. What is the extent of the Alleghany Mountains ?

Answer. From New York to the State of Alabama, in a southwest direction.

308. What two lakes lie wholly within the United States ?

Answer. Michigan and Champlain.

309. Where do the rivers of the United States and the United States Territories flow?

Answer. The rivers in the United States that rise on the eastern side of the Alleghany Mountains flow into the Atlantic Ocean. The rivers on the west of the Rocky Mountains flow into the Pacific Ocean. The country between the Rocky and the Alleghany Mountains is called *the Valley of the Mississippi*, and the rivers in this valley flow generally into the Gulf of Mexico.

310. How do you know generally what is the highest part of a country?

Answer. As all rivers run downward toward the sea or ocean, the highest part of a country may generally be found by tracing a river upward from the sea to its source.

311. What four large lakes lie one half in the United States and one half in Upper Canada?

(See answer to Question 250.)

312. What large one near these four lakes lies wholly within the United States?

313. In what direction does the St. John's River in Florida run?

Answer. The St. John's in Florida runs north and northeast into the Atlantic. Most of the other rivers in the Atlantic States run in a southerly or southeasterly direction.

314. In what direction do most of the other rivers flow into the Atlantic?

315. What are the twenty-six rivers which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from the east shores of the United States?

Answer. The Penobscot, Kennebec, Saco, Androscoggin, Merrimac, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, James, Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse, Cape Fear, Santee, Edisto, Combahee, Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, St. Mary's, and St. John's.

316. What is a coast?

Answer. Land bordering on the water is called a coast.

317. In what direction does the coast of the United States, from Maine to Florida, run ?
318. Where has the United States the greatest extent of sea-coast, on the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico ?
319. What state lies farthest to the north and east ?
320. What state lies farthest to the southwest ?
321. What state lies west of Maine ?
322. What states east of Pennsylvania ?
323. What states south of Massachusetts ?
324. What state east of Maryland ?
325. What three states south of Tennessee ?
326. What states lie west of the Mississippi River ?
327. What three states north of the Ohio River ?
328. What two states south of the Ohio ?
329. Between what two states, and through what two states, does the Connecticut River run, and into what does it flow ?
330. In what state does the Hudson pursue its course ?
331. What two states does the Hudson separate before it reaches the Atlantic ?
Answer. New York and New Jersey.
332. Between what states does the Delaware River flow ?
333. What two states does the Delaware River separate just before its entrance into Delaware Bay ?
334. What two states are separated by the Potomac River ?
335. What two states are separated by the Savannah River ?
336. What states are partly separated by the Apalachicola ?
337. Through what state does the Alabama flow ?
338. Through what state does the Pearl River flow ?
339. Through what state does the Mississippi flow before it enters the Gulf of Mexico ?

340. On what river are the Falls of St. Anthony in Minnesota ?
341. Into what river does the Yellow Stone River in Nebraska flow ? *Answer.* Missouri.
342. On what river is Fort Leavenworth in Kansas ?
343. In which of the territories are Great Salt Lake and Mormon City ?
344. In which of the territories is Columbia River ?
Answer. Washington Territory.
345. In which of the territories are the Gila and Colorado Rivers ?
Answer. New Mexico.
346. In which of the states are the Del Norte, Brazos, Trinity, and another Colorado ?
Answer. Texas.
347. What five states border on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River ?
348. What five states and territories lie wholly or in part on the western bank of the Mississippi ?
349. Through what state, and between what two territories, does the Missouri flow ?
350. What states are separated, in part, by the Wabash ?
351. What three capes on the east and south of Massachusetts ?
352. What two capes east of Delaware ?
353. What two capes east of Virginia ?
- [*Note.*—A small part of the State of Virginia lies east of Chesapeake Bay, and appears to be a part of the State of Maryland. It is in the form of a peninsula, and is called the Eastern Shore of Virginia.]
354. What three capes on the coast of North Carolina ?
355. What cape is the southern extremity of Florida ?
356. Where is there another cape of the same name ?
(*See Nova Scotia.*)
357. Is the Mississippi or the Missouri the longer from their source to the place where they unite ?
358. Near what city do they unite ?
359. Between what states is Delaware Bay ?
360. What state is divided by Chesapeake Bay ?
361. What river flows into Delaware Bay ?

362. What river runs into the northern part of Chesapeake Bay?

363. What canal connects the Hudson River with Lake Erie?

Answer. The Erie Canal.

364. What canal connects the Hudson with Lake Champlain?

Answer. The Champlain Canal.

365. What is a canal?

Answer. A canal is an artificial course of water, constructed for the purpose of facilitating intercourse between two places.

[*Note.*—The *locks* on a canal are large basins or reservoirs, furnished with gates, by which the water may run in at one end and run out at the other, and thus the basin be filled or emptied at pleasure. By this means, large boats may ascend and descend, and avoid the inconveniences of water-falls and rapids.]

366. Into what bay does the St. Croix River run, which divides the State of Maine, in part, from the Province of New Brunswick?

Answer. Bay of Fundy. This bay is remarkable for its tides, which sometimes rise to the height of fifty feet.

367. By what lakes is the State of Michigan surrounded, on the north, east, and west?

368. What lake divides New York from Vermont on the northeast?

369. What lake in Louisiana, near the city of New Orleans?

Answer. Lake Pontchartrain.

370. On what river is the city of Richmond, in Virginia?

371. Near what water is Norfolk, the principal seaport of Virginia?

372. What is the capital of the United States?

Answer. Washington, situated in the District of Columbia, on the east side of the Potomac River.

373. What other town is included in the District of Columbia?

Answer. Georgetown.

374. What are the eight largest cities in the United States?

Answer. New York and Brooklyn, in the State of New York; Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; Baltimore, in Maryland; Boston, in Massachusetts; New Orleans, in Louisiana; Cincinnati, in Ohio; and St. Louis, in Missouri; all of which cities have, at the present time, more than a hundred thousand inhabitants.

375. The city of New York is frequently called "*The Commercial Emporium*" of the United States, because it has more commerce than any other city in the United States. Boston is called "*The Literary Emporium*" of the United States, because its vicinity to Harvard University makes it the resort of literary men. Philadelphia is called "*The City of Brotherly Love*," because that is the meaning of the Greek word Philadelphia. Baltimore is called "*The Monumental City*," from the splendid monument erected there to the memory of Washington. New Orleans is called "*The Crescent City*," from its shape, which is in the form of a crescent. Cincinnati is called "*The Queen of the West*," because it was the most flourishing city of the Western States. Raleigh, in North Carolina, is sometimes called "*The City of the Oaks*." Washington, D. C., "*The City of Magnificent Distances*."

376. According to the Census of 1850, published in 1854, the city of New York contained, in 1850, 515,000 inhabitants; probably now, in 1855, 750,000 inhabitants.

Inhabitants.		Inhabitants.	
Philadelphia, in 1850	408,000	Manchester, N. H., in 1853 ..	20,000
Baltimore, in 1853	195,000	Chicago, Illinois, " ..	60,000
New Orleans, in 1853	145,000	Mobile, Alabama, " ..	20,000
Cincinnati, "	163,000	Salt Lake City, Utah, " ..	10,000
Boston, in 1850	136,000	San Francisco, Cal., in 1850	34,000
Probably now, in 1855 ..	160,000	Sacramento City, Cal., "	20,000
Brooklyn, N. Y., 1853 ..	125,000	Providence, R. I., in 1853 ..	47,000
St. Louis, Missouri, in 1853	94,000	Newport, " " ..	10,000
Buffalo, N. Y., in 1853 ..	60,000	New Haven, Conn., " ..	23,000
Jersey City, N. J., in 1853.	18,000	Hartford, " " ..	16,000
Oswego City, N. Y., " ..	12,000	Norwich, " " ..	11,000
Poughkeepsie, " " ..	14,000	Newark, N. J., " ..	45,000
Rochester, " " ..	42,000	Paterson, " " ..	17,000
Syracuse, " " ..	27,000	Reading, Penn., " ..	17,000
Troy, " " ..	28,000	Pittsburgh, " " ..	46,000
Utica, " " ..	20,000	Wheeling, Va., " ..	11,000
Williamsburgh, " " ..	45,000	Norfolk, " " ..	16,000
Lowell, Mass., in 1853	37,000	Richmond, " " ..	27,000
Lawrence, Mass., "	12,000	Washington, D. C., " ..	53,000
New Bedford, Mass., 1853 ..	17,000	Wilmington, Del., " ..	13,000
Newburyport, " " ..	11,000	Savannah, Ga., " ..	20,000
Taunton, " " ..	11,000	Prince George, S. C., " ..	12,000
Worcester, " " ..	20,000	Charleston, " " ..	42,000
Springfield, " " ..	14,000	St. Bartholomew, " " ..	18,000
Roxbury, " " ..	22,000	Columbus, Ohio, " ..	25,000
Charlestown, " in 1850 ..	17,000	Detroit, Mich., " ..	34,000
Salem, " 1853 ..	22,000	Milwaukee, * Wis., " ..	25,000
Portsmouth, N. H., " ..	11,000	Nashville, Tenn., " ..	15,000

* This city, which is not contained in the Census of 1830, is mentioned

	Inhabitants.		Inhabitants.
Louisville, Ky., in 1853 . . .	51,000	Quincy City, Illinois, in	
Lexington, " " . . .	12,000	1853	11,000

377. What two rivers unite at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, and form the Ohio River?

378. What is the course by water from Pittsburg to New Orleans?

Answer. Southwesterly, down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

379. What railroads lead from the city of Boston?

Answer. The PROVIDENCE, leading to Providence and Newport, and by means of branches to the city of New York; the WORCESTER AND WESTERN, leading through Worcester to Albany and Troy, and by means of branches to the city of New York; the OLD COLONY, leading, by means of branches, to Plymouth, the towns on the south shore and Cape Cod, and also connecting with the road by Fall River to New York; the BOSTON AND NEW YORK CENTRAL; the LOWELL, leading to Lowell and Nashua; the EASTERN, leading along the shore to Portland; the MAINE EXTENSION, leading through the interior of the country to Portland; and the FITCHBURG, leading to Fitchburg and the Connecticut River. These roads are all connected by junction roads in the interior towns.

380. What cities in the United States have over a hundred thousand inhabitants?

(See No. 376.)

381. What cities have over fifty thousand inhabitants?

(See No. 376.)

382. What two cities in the United States have increased most rapidly in population?

(See No. 376.)

383. What are the four most commercial cities in the United States?

Answer. New York, Boston, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

384. Why is not Philadelphia, which is larger than Boston, Baltimore, or New Orleans, as much concerned in commerce?

Answer. Those cities only can become great commercial cities that can most easily communicate with the ocean. Philadelphia is situated 100 miles from the sea; and, although it has considerable foreign commerce, it is more celebrated for its manufactures.

in the Census of 1840 with a population of 1712 inhabitants. In ten years it increased more than a thousand per cent., and is described in the Census of 1850 as having a population of over 20,000. A note to that number states its actual population in 1853 at 25,000.

385. On what two rivers is Philadelphia ?

386. What river of Virginia flows into Chesapeake Bay near Norfolk ?

387. What is the largest state in extent of territory ?

Answer. Texas, which contains 237,000 square miles. The next largest is California, which contains 155,000 square miles, and then Missouri, with 67,000 square miles. But some of the Territories are much larger.*

388. What are the two smallest states ?

Answer. Delaware and Rhode Island.

389. What state has the greatest extent of sea-coast ?

390. What is the largest and most important town in South Carolina ?

Answer. Charleston, situated at the confluence of Cooper and Ashley Rivers.

391. What is the largest town in Georgia ?

Answer. Savannah, on the Savannah River.

392. In what part of Florida is Pensacola, which contains a United States navy-yard ?

393. What is the largest town of Alabama ?

Answer. Mobile.

394. In what state, and on what river, is Natchez ?

395. What city in the United States has the longest line of communication with the interior of the country by means of navigable rivers ?

Answer. New Orleans, which, by means of the Mississippi River and its branches, has nearly twenty thousand miles of steam-boat navigation.

396. What are the three principal rivers by which New

* The Territories rank in the following order :

1. Nebraska.

3. New Mexico.

2. Utah.

5. Oregon, &c.

The Territory of Nebraska constitutes one ninth of the whole area of the United States, with all its territories ; Utah, one eleventh ; Texas, one twelfth ; New Mexico, one fourteenth ; Oregon, one sixteenth ; Virginia and Missouri, each a little more than one fiftieth ; South Carolina, one hundredth ; Massachusetts, one three hundred and eightieth ; and Rhode Island, one two thousand three hundred and eightieth part of the national area.

Orleans is connected with the interior of the other states?

Answer. Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio.

397. What two other large rivers flow into the Mississippi from the southwest?

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[The following list presents the names of the principal cities and towns in each of the United States. It is recommended that the pupil be required to find such as are laid down on his maps; and the teacher may at his discretion require on what river or water, and in what part of the state, each is situated; or he may name the places promiscuously, and require him to tell only what state any particular town or city is in.]

(The capitals are in small capitals. The large towns in large capitals.)

398. Maine.—AUGUSTA, PORTLAND, Bangor, Eastport, Calais, Belfast, Orono, Thomaston, Bath, Hallowell, Brunswick, Saco.

New Hampshire.—CONCORD, PORTSMOUTH, Dover, Nashua, Claremont, Keene, Walpole, Exeter, Hanover.

Vermont.—MONTPELIER, BURLINGTON, Windsor, Woodstock, Bennington, Brattleborough, Rutland.

Massachusetts.—BOSTON, Lowell, Salem, Newburyport, Andover, Worcester, Marblehead, Gloucester, Nantucket, Plymouth, Springfield, Northampton, Fall River, Taunton, Roxbury, Brookline, Dedham, Waltham, Lynn, Charlestown, Cambridge, Lexington, Concord, Newton, Amherst, Williamstown.

Rhode Island.—PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, East Greenwich, South Kingston, Bristol, Warren, Pawtucket.

Connecticut.—HARTFORD, NEW HAVEN, New London, Middletown, Norwich, Bridgeport, Stafford, Litchfield, Danbury, Fairfield, Norwalk, East Windsor.

New York.—ALBANY, NEW YORK, Brooklyn, Newburgh, Williamsburgh, Catskill, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Troy, Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester, Utica, Syracuse, Schenectady, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Canandaigua, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Sackett's Harbor, Plattsburg, Saratoga, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, West Point.

New Jersey.—TRENTON, NEWARK, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Paterson, Elizabethtown, Princeton, Monmouth.

Pennsylvania.—HARRISBURG, PHILADELPHIA, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, York, Carlisle, Washington, Erie, Meadville, Germantown.

Delaware.—DOVER, WILMINGTON, Newcastle, Lewistown, Newark.

Maryland.—ANNAPOLIS, BALTIMORE, Fredericktown, Hagerstown, Cumberland, Emmetsburg.

District of Columbia.—WASHINGTON (capital of the United States), Georgetown.

Virginia.—RICHMOND, Norfolk, Gosport, Petersburg, Lynchburg,

Fredericksburg, Wheeling, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Mount Vernon, Harper's Ferry, Monticello, Alexandria.

North Carolina.—RALEIGH, Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton, Fayetteville, Washington, Halifax, Charlotte.

South Carolina.—COLUMBIA, CHARLESTON, Prince George, St. Bartholomew, Camden, Beaufort, Georgetown, Hamburg, Cheraw, Eutaw Springs, Cowpens.

Georgia.—MILLEDGEVILLE, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus.

Florida.—TALLAHASSEE, Pensacola, St. Augustine, Apalachicola, St. Joseph's, the small island Key West, Jacksonville, Welaka.

Alabama.—MONTGOMERY, Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Wetumpka, Florence, Huntsville.

Mississippi.—JACKSON, Natchez, Vicksburg.

Louisiana.—NEW ORLEANS, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Natchitoches.

Arkansas.—LITTLE ROCK.

Tennessee.—NASHVILLE, Knoxville, Murfreesborough, Memphis, Columbia, Franklin.

Kentucky.—FRANKFORT, Louisville, Lexington, Maysville.

Ohio.—COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, Dayton, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Steubenville, Cleveland, Huron, Sandusky, Marietta.

Michigan.—DETROIT, Ann Arbor, Michilimackinac or Mackinaw, Monroe, Lansing.

Indiana.—INDIANAPOLIS, Vincennes, Madison, New Albany, Michigan City.

Illinois.—SPRINGFIELD, CHICAGO, Vandalia, Alton, Galena, Kaskaskia.

Missouri.—JEFFERSON, ST. LOUIS, St. Charles, St. Genevieve.

Texas.—AUSTIN, GALVESTON, Houston, Velasco, San Antonio de Bexar.

Wisconsin.—MADISON, MILWAUKIE, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien.

Iowa.—IOWA CITY, Burlington, Dubuque.

Oregon.—Astoria.

California.—San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton.

Utah.—Salt Lake City.

[The following list presents the names of the principal towns on the principal rivers of the United States. The pupil may be required to find such as are on his map, and then to tell what state and on what river any particular town or city is in.]

399. *Penobscot River*, in *Maine*. Orono, Bangor, Belfast.

Kennebec River. Norridgewock, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Bath.

Saco River. Fryeburg, Hollis, Saco.

Merrimac River. Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport.

Connecticut River. Haverhill, Hanover, Charlestown, Claremont, and Walpole, in New Hampshire; Norwich, Windsor, and Brattleboro', in Vermont; Greenfield, Northampton, and Springfield, in Massachusetts; Hartford, Middletown, and Saybrook, in Connecticut.

Hudson or North River. Albany, Troy, Hudson, Catskill, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, and New York.

- Delaware River.* Easton and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, Trenton, in New Jersey.
- Susquehanna River.* Wyoming, Wilkesbarre, and Harrisburg.
- Potomac River.* Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria.
- Rappahannoc River.* Fredericksburg, Va.
- York River.* Yorktown, Va.
- James River.* Richmond, Va.
- Neuse River.* Raleigh and Newbern, N. C.
- Cape Fear River.* Fayetteville and Wilmington.
- Savannah River.* Augusta and Savannah, Ga.
- Ohio River.* Cincinnati, Portsmouth, O.; Marietta, Wheeling, Vevey, Madison, Maysville, and Louisville.
- Wabash River.* Vincennes.
- Mississippi River.* Burlington, I.; Alton, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans.
- Missouri River.* Jefferson and St. Charles.
- Arkansas River.* Dwight and Little Rock.
- Red River.* Natchitoches and Alexandria.
- St. John's River,* in Florida. Jacksonville and Volusia.
- Brazos River,* in Texas. Brazoria and Velasco.
- Colorado River,* in Texas. Austin, Bastrop, and Matagorda.

TOWNS, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES.

400. In what state is each of the following places?

Bangor?	Plymouth?	Norfolk?	Natchitoches?
Belfast?	Montpelier?	Raleigh?	Little Rock?
Eastport?	Windsor?	Newbern?	Dwight?
Augusta?	Rutland?	Fayetteville?	Jefferson?
Hallowell?	Burlington?	Columbia?	St. Louis?
Bath?	Bennington?	Georgetown?	Potosi?
Portland?	Plattsburg?	Charleston?	St. Charles?
Hartford?	Ticonderoga?	Beaufort?	St. Genevieve?
New Haven?	Utica?	Milledgeville?	Detroit?
New London?	New York?	Augusta?	Springfield, Ill.?
Portsmouth?	Brooklyn?	Macon?	Alton?
Concord?	Albany?	Darien?	Vandalia?
Exeter?	Troy?	Tallahassee?	Kaskaskia?
Newburyport?	Hudson?	St. Augustine?	Cahokia?
Salem?	Poughkeepsie?	Pensacola?	Chicago?
Newark?	Buffalo?	St. Marks?	Jacksonville?
Trenton?	Ithaca?	Cahawba?	Edwardsville?
Dover?	Rochester?	Mobile?	Indianapolis?
Easton?	Harrisburg?	Blakeley?	Vincennes?
Lowell?	Philadelphia?	Tuscaloosa?	Vevay?
Lawrence?	Lancaster?	Huntsville?	Zanesville?
Worcester?	Reading?	Natchez?	Columbus?
Springfield?	Pittsburg?	Vicksburg?	Chillicothe?
Northampton?	Baltimore?	Monticello?	Dayton?
Providence?	Annapolis?	Jackson?	Cincinnati?
Newport?	Richmond?	Baton Rouge?	Cleveland?
East Greenwich?	Williamsburg?	Donaldsonville?	Frankfort?
South Kingston?	Petersburg?	New Orleans?	Louisville?
Boston?	Lynchburg?	Opelousas?	Lexington?

Maysville ?	Georgetown ?	Matagorda ?	San Francisco ?
Nashville ?	Alexandria ?	Brazoria ?	Salt Lake City ?
Memphis ?	Jacksonville ?	San Antonio de	Milwaukie ?
Shelbyville ?	Galveston ?	Bexar ?	Iowa City ?
Washington ?	Austin ?	Sacramento ?	Detroit ?

RIVERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

402. In what state or states is each of the following rivers, and into what do they flow ?

[*Note.*—The teacher who is fond of the minutiae of the science may also require the principal towns on each river.]

La Moile ?	Oconee ?	Scioto ?	<i>Texas, and one</i>
Onion ?	Ockmulgee ?	Miami ?	<i>between Califor-</i>
Mohawk ?	Coosa ?	Wabash ?	<i>nia and New</i>
Genesee ?	Tombeckbee ?	Coppermine ?	<i>Mexico.)</i>
Juniata ?	Yazoo ?	Kansas ?	Iowa ?
Appomattox ?	Red ?	La Platte ?	Brazos ?
Great and Little	St. Francis ?	Yellow Stone ?	Nueces ?
Kenhawa ?	Cumberland ?	Sabine ?	Alabama ?
Great Sandy ?	Illinois ?	St. Mary's ?	Tombigbee ?
Yadkin ?	Kaskaskias ?	Delaware ?	Chattahoochee ?
Holston ?	Hudson ?	Feather ?	Rio Grande or
Tennessee ?	Muskingum ?	Sacramento ?	del Norte ?
Wateree ?	Hockhocking ?	Colorado ? (<i>One in</i>	

MAP OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

[Most of the following questions may be answered from any Map of the United States.]

403. What are the six New England States ?

Answer. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

404. What lake is the source of the Kennebec River ?

Answer. Moosehead Lake.

405. What lake in Maine borders on the northern part of New Hampshire, and is the source of the Androscoggin River ?

Answer. Lake Umbagog.

406. What lake in New Hampshire is near the south-east corner of Maine ?

Answer. Winnipiseogee.

407. What lake in the northern part of Vermont extends into Canada East ?

Answer. Memphremagog.

408. What lake in Vermont borders on New York?

409. What lake south of Lake Champlain?

410. What bay east of Massachusetts, and what two capes inclose it?

Answer. Massachusetts Bay, and Cape Ann and Cape Cod.

411. What bay south of Massachusetts Bay?

Answer. Barnstable Bay, called on some maps Cape Cod Bay.

412. What bay southwest of Barnstable Bay?

Answer. Buzzard's Bay.

413. What bay west of Buzzard's Bay?

Answer. Narraganset Bay.

414. Of what ocean are all of these bays a part?

415. What is a bay? (*See Question 21.*)

416. On what river is Boston?

Answer. Boston lies on Charles River, a small river which runs into Boston Harbor, a beautiful harbor studded with many islands, and formed by the western side of Massachusetts Bay.

417. In what states are the following rivers, and into what do they flow?

Androscoggin?	Nashua?	Deerfield?	Farmington?
Saco?	Taunton?	Fall River?	Housatonic?
Merrimac?	Chickopee?	Thames?	Otter Creek?

418. What mountains in New Hampshire?

419. What mountains in Vermont, and through what other states do they extend?

420. In what state, and near what town, is each of the following mountains:

Ascutney?

Answer. In Vermont on the borders of Windsor and Weathersfield.

Mount Holyoke?

Mount Tom?

Answer. Mount Holyoke and Mount Tom are in Massachusetts, near Northampton.

Mount Washington?

Answer. Mount Washington is the highest of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, near the town of Conway. It is the highest summit in the Atlantic States, being nearly seven thousand feet high.

Wachusett?

Answer. Massachusetts, in Princeton.

Monadnoc?

Answer. In New Hampshire, between Dublin and Jaffrey. It is about 2800 feet high.

421. What islands south and southeast of Buzzard's Bay?

422. What islands in Narraganset Bay?

423. What water south of Connecticut?

424. In what direction is each of the following places from Boston?

[*Note.*—Any other place may be substituted for Boston, should these questions be used in any other town.]

Concord?	Sandwich?	Portsmouth?	Augusta?
Worcester?	Wellfleet?	Haverhill, N.H.?	New Bedford?
Dedham?	Newburyport?	Concord?	Taunton?
Greenfield?	Gloucester?	Castine?	Burlington?
Springfield?	Salem?	Belfast?	St. Albans?
Lenox?	Providence?	Bangor?	Nashua?
Hingham?	New London?	Bennington?	Windsor, Vt.?
Plymouth?	Norwich, Ct.?	Brattleborough?	Norwich, " ?
Barnstable?	Hartford?	Keene?	

425. What two states north of Massachusetts?

426. What two states south of Massachusetts?

427. Has Vermont any sea-coast?

428. On what peninsula are Provincetown, Wellfleet, Orleans, Chatham, and Barnstable?

Answer. Peninsula of Cape Cod.

429. On what rivers are the following places?

Northampton?	Portsmouth?	Augusta?
Haverhill?	Concord, N. H.?	Brattleborough?
Newburyport?	Concord, Mass.?	Windsor?
Springfield?	Bath?	Middlebury?
Dover?	Hallowell?	Norwich, Vt. & Ct.?

430. In what part of Massachusetts, and near what large town, are the following places?

Ipswich?	Dorchester?	Sandwich?	Charlestown?
Nahant?	Brighton?	Falmouth?	Lenox?
Groton?	Cambridge?	Dedham?	Stockbridge?
Lexington?	Duxbury?	Lynn?	

MAP OF NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, AND DELAWARE, OR THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

431. Has Pennsylvania any sea-coast ?
432. On what lakes and rivers does New York border ?
433. On what lake does Pennsylvania border ?
434. What small lakes in the central and western part

of New York ?

Answer. Oneida, Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, and Crooked Lakes.

435. What two rivers are connected by the Morris Canal and the Hudson and Delaware Canal ?

Answer. The Hudson and Delaware.

436. What river and canal connect the city of New York with Lake Erie ?

Answer. The Hudson or North River and the Erie Canal.

437. With what are the Hudson River and the Erie Canal connected on the north, west, and south ?

Answer. On the north, with Lake Champlain, by means of the Champlain Canal ; on the west, with Lakes Ontario and Erie ; and on the south, with the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Alleghany Rivers.

438. By what mountains is the State of New York traversed ?

Answer. By the Highland, Catskill, and Mohegan ranges.

439. What large island forms part of the State of New York at its southeastern extremity, and what large city is on the island ?

Answer. Long Island, and the city of Brooklyn.

440. What water between Long Island and Connecticut ?

441. What is the principal branch of the Hudson or North River, and what large city stands about

ten miles below the point where it joins the Hudson?

Answer. The Mohawk River, and city of Albany.

442. What is the name of the passage of water between Lakes Erie and Ontario?

Answer. Niagara River.

443. Do the Falls of Niagara proceed from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, or from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie?

Answer. All rivers run down toward the sea or ocean. The waters of Lakes Superior and Michigan run into Lake Huron, and from thence through St. Clair River into Lake St. Clair, Detroit River, Lake Erie, Niagara River, and Lake Ontario, and thence through the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence into the Atlantic Ocean.*

444. What river is the outlet of Lake Ontario?

445. What two great canals in the State of New York?

Answer. The Erie Canal, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson River, and the Champlain Canal, connecting the Hudson with Lake Champlain.

446. How far is the Hudson River navigable for steamboats?

Answer. To Troy, a little above Albany.

447. What large island in Niagara River, above Niagara Falls?

Answer. Grand Island.

448. What island between Long Island and the Jersey shore?

Answer. Staten Island.

* The size of the lakes, according to the recent report of Colonel Abert, the very able head of the Topographical Department, is as follows:

	Greatest Length.	Greatest Width.	Average Width.
Lake Superior.....	420 miles.	185 miles.	100 miles.
Lake Michigan.....	340 "	83 "	58 "
Lake Huron.....	105 "		70 "
Georgian Bay, the eastern part of Lake Huron, }	120 "		45 "
Lake St. Clair.....	25 "		12 "
Lake Erie.....	240 "	57 "	38 "
Lake Ontario.....	180 "	52 "	40 "
Lake Champlain.....	105 "	12 "	8 "

These lakes are all connected together. The Richelieu River connects Lake Champlain with Lake Ontario. The map will show how all the others are connected.

449. What rail-roads are there in the State of New York?

Answer. The New York and Erie Rail-road; the line from New York, through Albany, to Buffalo; the Schenectady and Saratoga Rail-road; the Hudson and Berkshire Rail-road; the Oswego and Ithaca Rail-road; the Long Island Rail-road; the New York and New Haven Rail-road; and the Northern or Ogdensburgh Rail-road.

450. What harbor on Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Black River?

Answer. Sackett's Harbor.

451. What town on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Oswego River and Canal?

452. What large town on Long Island opposite to New York city?

Answer. Brooklyn.

453. In what respect does New York surpass all the other states in the Union?

Answer. New York surpasses all the other states in population, in commerce, and works of internal improvement.

454. What is the most valuable natural advantage of the State of New York?

Answer. The most valuable natural advantage of the State of New York is the Hudson or North River, which affords a convenient communication between the city of New York and the large towns on its banks, and on the banks of its branches.

455. How has this natural advantage been greatly increased by art?

Answer. By the Champlain and Erie Canals, which have connected the northern and western parts of the state with the Hudson River, and by the numerous rail-roads throughout the state.

456. What two states are separated by the Hudson River, just before its entrance into the Atlantic?

Answer. New York and New Jersey.

457. Into what do the following rivers flow?

Oswego?	Monongahela?	Delaware?
Genesee?	Juniata?	Hudson?
Alleghany?	Schuylkill?	Susquehanna?

458. What three states east of New York?

459. In what state, and on what waters, are the following places?

Plattsburg?	Newburg?	Wilmington?
Sackett's Harbor?	West Point?	Trenton?
Oswego?	Rochester?	Burlington, N. J.?
Buffalo?	New York?	Baltimore?
Rome?	Ithaca?	Annapolis?
Utica?	Pittsburg?	Washington?
Ticonderoga?	Philadelphia?	Alexandria?
Schenectady?	Harrisburg?	Georgetown?
Hudson?	Wyoming?	Wheeling?

460. What states were once called the Middle States?

Answer. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were once called the Middle States, because they were situated between the northern and southern Atlantic States. Since the great increase in the number of the states, the term "*Middle States*" has lost its appropriateness.

461. What large cities in the Middle States?

Answer. New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Williamsburgh, and Rochester, in the State of New York, and Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. (*See Note* p. 36.)

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

462. What are the Southern States?

Answer. The states generally called the Southern States are Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

463. Which is the largest and which the smallest of the Southern States?

Answer. Texas is the largest and Maryland is the smallest of the Southern States in extent.

464. What body of water divides Maryland from north to south?

465. Is Maryland separated from Pennsylvania by a natural or artificial boundary?

[N.B.—A lake, river, mountain, ocean, or any natural division of land or water, is a *natural* boundary. Places not separated by such a boundary must be separated by an *artificial* one.]

466. What is the largest city of Maryland?

Answer. Baltimore.

467. How could you go from Baltimore to Philadelphia wholly by water?

468. What river of Maryland empties into Chesapeake Bay north of the Potomac?

Answer. The Patuxent.

469. What rivers separate Virginia from Maryland, Ohio, and Kentucky?

Answer. Potomac, Ohio, and Big Sandy.

470. What mountains run through Virginia?

Answer. The eastern range of the Alleghany Mountains, called the Blue Ridge.

471. Where do the rivers eastward of these mountains flow?

Answer. The rivers east of these mountains flow into the Atlantic Ocean, and the rivers on the west of these mountains flow into the Gulf of Mexico?

472. How can the northwest part of Virginia communicate with New Orleans?

473. What large rivers of Virginia flow into Chesapeake Bay?

474. What large swamp in Virginia, and in what part?

Answer. The Dismal Swamp.

475. What is a swamp?

Answer. A swamp is low, soft, wet, and spongy land, unfit for roads or pasturage, and sometimes covered with stagnant water. In dry seasons swamps are sometimes mowed; but, in general, swampy land is considered of little value.

476. What canal connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound?

Answer. The Dismal Swamp Canal.

477. What is the principal sea-port town of Virginia?

478. Where is the Navy-yard in Virginia?

Answer. At Portsmouth, opposite to Norfolk.

479. On what river is Petersburg?

Answer. The Appomattox River.

480. Fredericksburg?

Answer. The Rappahannoc.

481. Yorktown, famous for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Washington?

Answer. On the York River.

482. Mount Vernon, the late residence of Washington?

Answer. On the west side of the Potomac.

483. Where is Lynchburg, a great tobacco market?

Answer. In the interior, on the James River.

484. Where is Charlotte, the seat of the University of Virginia?

Answer. In Albemarle county, west of Richmond, and nearly in the centre of the state.

485. Where is Harper's Ferry, and for what is it noted?

Answer. It is noted for a national armory, and for the passage of the Potomac River through the Blue Ridge, a scene of surpassing grandeur.

486. On what river is Wheeling?

487. What sounds and capes on the coast of North Carolina, and what river takes its name from one of these capes?

488. What are the principal rivers in North and South Carolina, in what direction do they run, and into what do they flow?

489. What rivers flow into Pamlico Sound, and what into Albemarle Sound?

490. Are North and South Carolina separated by a natural or an artificial boundary, and what is the boundary?

491. What two large rivers in South Carolina ?

492. What is the largest city of South Carolina, and how is it situated ?

Answer. Charleston, at the confluence of Cooper and Ashley Rivers.

493. What separates South Carolina from Georgia ?

494. What natural boundary separates Georgia in part from Alabama ?

Answer. The Chattahoochee.

495. What is the largest city of Georgia ?

Answer. Savannah. Population, 20,000.

496. What natural boundary separates Georgia in part from Florida ?

Answer. The St. Mary's River.

497. What are the principal rivers of Georgia, and into what do they flow ?

Answer. Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha (with its two branches, Oconee and Ockmulgee), St. Mary's, Flint, and Chattahoochee. All except the last two flow into the Atlantic. The Flint and Chattahoochee unite in Florida to form the Apalachicola, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

498. In what part of the state is Milledgeville, the capital ?

499. What is the situation of Augusta ?

500. Where is Dahlonega, the place where a branch of the United States Mint is established ?

Answer. In the northern part of the state.

501. What is a mint, and why was one established at Dahlonega ?

Answer. A mint is an establishment where money is coined. A branch of the U. S. Mint was established at Dahlonega because the gold mines of Georgia are in and near it.

502. Is Florida an island, isthmus, or peninsula ?

503. What is remarkable with regard to the course of the River St. John's, in Florida?

Answer. It flows north and east, while all the other rivers on the Atlantic coast run south and east. (See Question 313.)

504. What is the capital of Florida, and how is it situated?

505. On what waters are the sea-ports of Florida?

506. What are the *everglades* of Florida?

Answer. The everglades of Florida are immense tracts of marshy land, or land covered with water and grass.

507. Where are Pensacola and St. Augustine?

508. What separates Alabama from Florida?

Answer. The Perdido River.

509. Has Alabama any sea-coast?

510. What bay in the southwest part of Alabama?

Answer. Mobile Bay.

511. What two cities lie on the opposite sides of this bay, and to what state do they belong?

Answer. Mobile and Blakeley; both belong to Alabama.

512. What river empties into this bay, and of what two branches is it formed?

Answer. Mobile River, formed by the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.

513. Where do the rivers of Alabama empty?

514. On what river is Montgomery, the capital of Alabama?

515. From what does the State of Mississippi take its name?

516. What is the capital of Mississippi, and on what river is it?

517. Has Mississippi any sea-coast?

518. What are the two largest towns in Mississippi, and on what river are they?

Answer. Natchez and Vicksburg; population of each about 4000, and each on the Mississippi River.

519. How are these two towns connected with Cin-

cinnati in Ohio, and with Pittsburg in Pennsylvania?

[N.B.—For the answer, follow the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.]

520. What are the four largest rivers of Mississippi?

Answer. Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, and Yazoo.

521. How is Mississippi separated from Arkansas?

522. What river on the northeast corner of Mississippi?

523. What two rivers separate Mississippi from Louisiana on the west and southwest?

524. What river separates Louisiana from Texas?

Answer. The Sabine.

525. On what waters are the coasts of Mississippi and Louisiana?

526. What lakes near New Orleans?

Answer. Pontchartrain and Maurepas.

527. Why is New Orleans destined to be one of the most commercial cities in the world?

Answer. On account of its immense commercial advantages; such as its situation near the mouth of a large river, communicating with many other large rivers, and near a gulf, communicating with the Atlantic Ocean.

528. How many miles of steam-boat navigation are there above the city of New Orleans, by means of the Mississippi and other navigable rivers?

(See answer to Question 395.)

529. What are the principal rivers, which, with their tributaries, afford so long a line of internal communication?

(See answer to Question 396.)

530. What river crosses the State of Louisiana nearly through the centre, and into what does it flow?

531. What is the course, by water, from New Orleans to New York?

532. How can you go from New Orleans to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, or Cincinnati in Ohio?

533. What separates Arkansas from Tennessee and Mississippi?

534. What great river passes through Arkansas?

535. In what part of the state is the capital of Arkansas?

536. What three rivers of Arkansas flow into the Mississippi?

Answer. Arkansas, White, and St. Francis.

537. What states are separated from Arkansas by natural boundaries, and what ones by artificial boundary lines?

538. Which extends farther to the west, Arkansas or Louisiana?

539. What territory west of Arkansas?

Answer. The Indian Territory.

540. Is the Arkansas or the Mississippi River the longer?

541. What mountains pass through Arkansas from northeast to southwest?

Answer. The Ozark Mountains. [*The word Ozark is a corrupt and abbreviated pronunciation of the word Arkansas.*]

THE INTERIOR AND WESTERN STATES.

542. What are the Western States?

Answer. The Western States are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and California.

543. What are the boundaries of Tennessee?

544. What is the capital, and on what river?

546. What river, rising in Kentucky, passes into Tennessee, and returning again into Kentucky, flows into the Ohio?

547. What mountains in Tennessee?

Answer. The Cumberland Mountains.

548. What is the largest town in Tennessee, and on what is it situated?

Answer. Nashville, the capital. Population, 15,000.

549. How is Kentucky bounded?

(See Question 289.)

550. What is its capital, and how situated?

551. What is the largest town in Kentucky, and how situated?

Answer. Louisville. Population in 1853, 51,000.

552. What is the second town in size, the seat of Transylvania University, and how situated?

Answer. Lexington. Population in 1850, 12,000.

553. What are the principal rivers of Kentucky?

Answer. Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Salt, and Licking.

554. In what state, and on what rivers, are Memphis and Knoxville?

Answer. Memphis, in Tennessee, on the Mississippi; Knoxville, on the Holston, in the same state.

555. In what state is Bairdstown, the seat of a Roman Catholic college, and Georgetown, the seat of a Baptist college?

Answer. Both in Kentucky.

556. On what river is Maysville?

Answer. Ohio River.

557. How is Indiana bounded?

(See Question 287.)

558. What is its capital, and how situated?

559. On what river, and in what part of the state, are Madison and Vevay?

Answer. Southeast, on the Ohio River.

560. What lake on the north of Indiana?

561. Is Michigan City in Michigan or in Indiana?

Answer. In Indiana.

562. What river forms the southern boundary of Indiana?

563. What river forms part of the western boundary, separating Indiana from Illinois?

Answer. The Wabash.

564. How is Ohio bounded ?

565. What river connects the south part of Ohio with the city of New Orleans ?

566. What is the capital of Ohio, and how is it situated ?

567. What is the largest city of Ohio, and what is it sometimes called ?

(See answer to Question 374, and the note to that question.)

568. What are the rivers of Ohio, and into what do they flow ?

Answer. Ohio, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Miami, and Maumee. [*See Map.*]

569. On what water are Cleveland and Sandusky ?

Answer. Lake Erie.

570. On what river is Steubenville ? 570. Zanesville ?

571. Chilicothe ?

Answer. Steubenville, on the Ohio ; Zanesville, on the Muskingum ; Chilicothe, on the Scioto.

572. What are the principal rivers in Ohio which run in a southerly direction ?

573. How is Illinois bounded ?

574. What is its capital, and how situated ?

575. What separates Illinois, in part, from Indiana ?

576. On what lake does Illinois border ?

577. What city of Illinois on Lake Michigan ?

Answer. Chicago.

This city has increased more rapidly in population than any other city in the United States except Milwaukee. Its population in 1840 was only 4000 ; in 1850 it was 29,000 ; and in 1853 it was 60,000, more than doubling in three years.

578. What rivers on the west, south, and southeast of Illinois ?

Answer. Mississippi on the west, Ohio on the south, and Wabash on the southeast.

579. What rivers of Illinois flow into the Mississippi ?

Answer. Rock, Illinois, and Kaskaskia.

580. What is the length of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers?

Answer. The Mississippi is 4100, and the Ohio 1300 miles in length.

581. On what river is Alton?

582. How is Michigan bounded?

583. What is the capital of Michigan, and how is it situated?

584. By what lakes is Michigan in part surrounded?

585. What lakes separate Michigan from West Canada?

586. Into what do the eastern and western rivers of Michigan respectively flow?

587. What states adjoin Michigan on the south?

588. What state west of Michigan?

589. Where is Mackinaw?

Answer. On the Strait of Michilimackinac, which connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron.

The name Mackinac (*pronounced Mackinaw*) is an abbreviation of the name Michilimackinac.

590. What connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron?

Answer. A strait called Sault de St. Mary, a rapid current which descends 20 feet in about 500 yards.

591. What lake between Lakes Huron and Erie?

592. How is Missouri bounded?

593. What large river runs easterly through Missouri?

594. What state north of Missouri?

595. What large rivers in Missouri flow into the Missouri?

Answer. The Osage, Grand, and Platte.

596. What is the capital of Missouri?

597. What mountains in the southwest part of Missouri?

(*See answer to Question 541.*)

598. For what mines is Missouri noted?

Answer. For its lead mines.

599. On what river are St. Louis and St. Charles?

600. On what river are Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville?

Answer. St. Louis, on the Mississippi; St. Charles, on the Missouri; Frankfort, capital of Kentucky, on the Kentucky (population in 1853, 5000); Lexington, seat of Transylvania University (population in 1853, 12,000), in Kentucky, on a branch of the Licking River; Louisville, on the Ohio (population in 1853, 51,000).

601. Why is St. Louis probably destined to be a very large city?

Answer. Because it is situated nearly at the confluence of the two largest rivers in the United States.

602. How is Texas bounded?

603. What is the capital of Texas?

604. Has Texas any sea-coast?

605. What large rivers of Texas flow into the Gulf of Mexico?

606. In what direction do the rivers of Texas flow?

607. What are the two largest of the Interior and Western States?

Answer. California and Missouri.

608. How is Iowa bounded?

609. What is the capital of Iowa, and how is it situated?

610. In what part of Iowa is Dubuque?

Answer. Eastern, on the Mississippi.

611. What Indian tribes still occupy large portions of Iowa?

Answer. The Sioux (*pronounced* Sooz), Sacs, and Fox Indians.

612. On what river is Burlington, in Iowa?

Answer. The Mississippi.

613. What rivers, running southeasterly through Iowa, flow into the Mississippi?

Answer. The Iowa and the Des Moines.

614. How is Wisconsin bounded?

615. What is the capital of Wisconsin, and how is it situated?

616. On what water is Milwaukee?

(See answer to Question 374.)

617. What bay from Lake Michigan runs into Wisconsin, and what town is at the head of this bay?

Answer. Green Bay. The town is called *Astor* or *Green Bay*.

618. Where is *Prairie du Chien*?

Answer. In Michigan, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Wisconsin.

619. For what mines are Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois noted?

Answer. For their lead mines. *Galena*, in Illinois, derives its name from its abounding in a mineral substance called *Galena*, from which pure lead is obtained.

620. What river of Wisconsin runs into the Mississippi in a westerly direction, near the south part?

621. On what lakes does Wisconsin border?

What lake in the eastern part of Wisconsin communicates with Green Bay by means of Fox River?

Answer. Winnebago Lake.

622. In what state are the following rivers?

Yazoo?	Wabash?	Kaskaskias?
Black?	Hockhocking?	Sangamon?
Scioto?	Illinois?	Osage?

Answer. Yazoo and Black, in Mississippi; Scioto and Hockhocking, in Ohio; Wabash, in Indiana; Illinois, Kaskaskias, and Sangamon, in Illinois; and Osage, in Missouri.

623. Which of the Western States are bounded in part by both the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers?

624. Which states are bounded on the east by the Mississippi River?

625. Which of the Western States lies farthest from the Atlantic Ocean?

626. How can the western parts of Wisconsin and

- Illinois, and the eastern parts of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas communicate with the Atlantic Ocean ?
627. How can the lead from Galena be transported to the city of New Orleans, or to New York ?
628. What city, from its position, is the great market for the mineral productions of the Western States ?
629. In what state are the following places ?
- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Cincinnati ? | Chilicothe ? | Dayton ? |
| St. Louis ? | Cleveland ? | Louisville ? |
| Chicago ? | Frankfort ? | Maysville ? |
| Galena ? | Little Rock ? | Detroit ? |
| Potosi ? | Jefferson City ? | Michigan City ? |
| Nashville ? | Madison ? | Memphis ? |
| Lexington ? | Vincennes ? | |

CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO, OR WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

630. What small republics and countries are there in Central America ?

Answer. Costa Rica ; capital or chief town, San José ;
 Guatemala, " New Guatemala ;
 Honduras, " Comayagua ;
 Nicaragua, " Leon ;
 San Salvador, " San Salvador ;
 Mosquitia, " Blewfields ;
 British Honduras, " Balize.

The West India Islands are under different European governments.

631. What country west of the Bay of Honduras, and what is its chief town ?

Answer. Balize, or British Honduras ; chief town, Balize.

632. Where is Mosquitia, or the Mosquito Shore ?

Answer. On the eastern coast of Central America.

633. Does Panama belong to Central or South America ?

Answer. Panama is a province of New Granada, one of the countries of South America. It is sometimes called Darien.*

* A rail-road has recently been constructed, by which the isthmus may be crossed by travelers. A canal is also in progress, to connect Lake Nicaragua (in Nicaragua) with the Pacific Ocean. When the canal is completed, a passage will be opened, by means of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This will very much shorten the passage of vessels going from Europe or the United States to the western coasts of America.

634. Where is San Juan, sometimes called Greytown?

Answer. It is a sea-port of Nicaragua, at the mouth of the San Juan, a river which carries the waters of Lake Nicaragua to the Caribbean Sea.

635. Where is Chagres?

Answer. It is a sea-port of New Granada, on the north coast of Panama, at the mouth of the Chagres River.

636. Where is Aspinwall?

Answer. It is another small town of New Granada, on the north coast of Panama. It has become important, because the American and English steamers stop here, and because it contains the extensive depôts, machine-shops, and warehouses of the Panama Rail-road.

637. What two countries occupy the island of Hayti?

Answer. The empire of Hayti occupies the west part, and the republic of Dominica the east. Principal towns of Hayti are Cape Haytien, Port au Prince, and Gonaives; of Dominica, San Domingo. The population of Hayti is almost entirely black; of Dominica, it is composed of Spaniards, Creoles,* and blacks.

638. How is the island of Cuba situated?

Answer. Cuba is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, and on that account it is sometimes called the Key of the Gulf. It is the largest and most important of the West India Islands. Its chief towns are Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Santa Maria, and Trinidad.

[Population of Havana, 200,000, half of whom are colored, or blacks.]

639. To whom does the island of Jamaica belong?

Answer. Jamaica belongs to England.

Chief towns, Kingston, Spanish Town (the capital), Port Royal, Mount Lucea, Montego, Falmouth, and St. Ann's. Jamaica has become somewhat noted on account of the emancipation of the slaves by the British government.

640. Between what two islands is the Mona Passage?

Answer. Between Hayti and Porto Rico.

641. Between which two is the Windward Passage?

Answer. Between Cuba and Hayti.

642. What name is applied to the different clusters of the West India Islands?

Answer. The Great Antilles (including Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico), the Bahama Islands, the Windward, the Leeward, and the Virgin Islands.

* The term *Creole* is frequently misunderstood, being supposed to imply a mixture of races, whereas it means only the descendants of Europeans who were born in America or the West Indies.

643. In which of these clusters is the island first seen by Columbus?

Answer. The first land seen by Columbus, on his voyage of discovery, was San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands. It is now called Cat Island, and also Guanahani.

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

644. Is South America a large island or a peninsula?

645. What isthmus connects it with North America?

Answer. The Isthmus of Darien.

646. What countries are in South America?

(See Question 11.)

647. What are the north, east, south, and west capes of South America?

Answer. North, Vela; east, St. Roque; south, Cape Horn; west, Blanco.

648. What sea on the north of South America?

649. What appears from the map to be the most striking natural feature of South America?

Answer. The mountains running through the whole western side.

650. What chain of mountains extends through the western side of South America?

651. What are the three great rivers of South America?

Answer. The Amazon, the largest river in the world, the La Plata, and the Orinoco.

652. Through what country and into what ocean does each of these rivers flow?

653. Of what large river are the Parana, the Paraguay, and the Pilcomayo branches?

654. What city near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata?

655. What islands northeast of Terra del Fuego?

656. What strait separates Terra del Fuego from Patagonia?

657. What island south of Chili?

658. What island west of Chili, noted as the residence of Alexander Selkirk, or Robinson Crusoe?
659. What island north of Juan Fernandez?
660. Have the United States of the Republic of La Plata* any sea-coast on the Pacific Ocean?
661. What countries border on the Pacific between Chili and Peru?
662. What country between New Granada and Peru?
663. What country between New Granada and Guiana?

BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTRIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

664. New Granada?

N. by the Caribbean Sea;
S. by Equador;

E. by Venezuela;
W. by the Pacific.

Capital, Santa Fé de Bogota.

665. Venezuela?

N. by the Caribbean Sea;
S. by Brazil;

E. by Guiana;
W. by New Granada.

Capital, Caraccas.

[Population from 30,000 to 50,000.]

666. Ecuador?

N. by New Granada;
S. by Peru;

E. by Brazil;
W. by the Pacific.

Capital, Quito.

[N.B.—The three countries, New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, formerly formed one country, called Colombia.]

Guiana?

N. by the Atlantic;
S. by Brazil;

E. by Brazil;
W. by Venezuela.

Guiana is divided into English, Dutch, and French Guiana. Dutch Guiana lies between French Guiana on the east, and English Guiana on the west. Georgetown is the capital of English Guiana, Cayenne (*pronounced Kian*) of French, and Paramaribo of Dutch Guiana.

667. The United States of the Republic of La Plata, or the Argentine Republic?

N. by Bolivia;
S. by the Atlantic and Patagonia;

E. by Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil;
W. by the Andes, which separate it from Chili.

Capital, Buenos Ayres.

[Population in 1852, 120,000.]

* These states, sometimes called the Argentine Republic, are represented on some maps as *Buenos Ayres*. The states constituting the republic are Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, Entre Bios, Santa Fé, Cordoba, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, Rioja, Catamarca, Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, and the Indian Territory of Grand Chaco.

668. Paraguay!

N. and E. by Brazil; W. by Paraguay River, separating
S. by the States of La Plata; it from the States of La Plata.

Capital, Assumption or Asoncien.

[Population estimated at 10,000.]

The Parana River constitutes its southern and a large part of its eastern boundary.

669. Uruguay or Banda Oriental!

N. by Brazil; E. by Brazil and the Atlantic;
S. by the Atlantic and Rio de W. by Uruguay River, separating
la Plata; it from the States of La Plata.

Capital, Monte Video. [Population, 15,000.]

670. Patagonia!

N. by the States of La Plata E. by the Atlantic;
and Chili; S. and W. by the Pacific.

The Strait of Magellan separates it on the south from Terra del Fuego, or Land of Fire; so called on account of a volcano on the island. Being inhabited by Indians alone, it has no capital.

671. Chili?

N. by Bolivia; E. by the States of La Plata;
S. and W. by the Pacific.

Capital, St. Jago.

672. Bolivia?

N. by Brazil; E. by Brazil and Paraguay;
S. by the States of La Plata W. by the Pacific.
and Chili;

Capital, La Plata, or Chuquisaca. Population, 25,000.

673. Peru?

N. by Ecuador; E. by Brazil and Bolivia;
S. by Bolivia and the Pacific; W. by the Pacific.

Capital, Lima. [Population, 70,000.]

674. Brazil!

N. by Venezuela, Guiana, and W. by the States of La Plata, Para-
the Atlantic; guay, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecua-
E. and S. by the Atlantic and dor.
Uruguay;

Capital, Rio Janeiro. Population, 170,000.

675. What islands lie east, south, and west of Patagonia?

676. To what country does the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, belong?

Answer. New Granada, in South America.

677. In what country is the River Magdalena, and into what does it flow?

Answer. New Granada.

678. In what country is St. Salvador, or Bahia?

Answer. St. Salvador is in Brazil. Population, 100,000.

679. In what country is Callao?

[N.B.—Callao is the sea-port of Lima.]

680. In what direction does each of the following rivers run?

681. The Amazon? The La Plata? The Orinoco?
The Madeira? The Negro?

682. In what country, and in what part, are the following places?

Caraccas?	Lake Titicaca?	St. Salvador?
Cumana?	Lake Maracaibo?	St. Martha?
Valparaiso?	La Guayra?	La Paz?
Pernambuco?	Cayenne?	Villa Rica?
Truxillo?*	Para?	Villa Boa?
Carthagená?	Tejuco?	Guayaquil?
Potosí?	Guanca Velica?	Quito?
Cuzco?	Rio Janeiro?	Lima?
Buenos Ayres?	Monte Video?	Demerara?
Santiago?†	Santa Fé de Bogota?	

683. What is the length and breadth of South America?

Answer. Four thousand eight hundred miles in length, and three thousand two hundred miles in breadth.

684. What is the height of the highest mountains in South America?

Answer. Twenty-five thousand feet, or nearly five miles.

[The mountain Nevada Sorata, in Brazil, is 25,250 feet; Chimborazo, in Ecuador, is 21,423 feet; Cotopaxi, the most tremendous volcano in the world, is also in Ecuador, and is 18,890 feet high. The noise of this volcano is sometimes heard at the distance of 600 miles.]

685. In what respect does South America exceed all other parts of the earth?

Answer. In the abundance of the precious metals and minerals, such as gold, silver, platina, mercury, diamonds.

686. How is South America bounded?

* One city of this name in Venezuela, and another in Peru.

† There is one city of this name in Chili (the capital), and another in the Republic of La Plata?

687. What is a volcano ?

Answer. A volcano is a burning mountain, or a mountain which either constantly or occasionally emits smoke and flame, and sometimes discharges a stream of red-hot matter, called lava.

688. Compare the maps of North and South America, and tell which of the two is the more indented by seas, gulfs, bays, &c.

MAP OF EUROPE.

689. How is Europe bounded ?

Answer. Europe is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean ; east, by Russia in Asia, the Caspian and Black Seas ; south, by the Mediterranean Sea, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof ; west, by the Atlantic Ocean.

690. What separates Europe from Russia in Asia ?

691. What countries does Europe contain ?

(*See Question 12.*)

692. What are the six principal ranges of mountains in Europe ?

Answer. The principal mountains in Europe are the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, Carpathian, Dofrafield, and Ural.

693. What two countries are separated from Italy by the Alps ?

694. In what country are the Apennines ?

695. In what country are the Carpathian Mountains ?

696. Between what two countries are the Dofrafield Mountains ?

697. In what country are the Ural Mountains, and what do they separate ?

698. What four celebrated volcanoes are there in Europe ? (*See Question 687.*)

Answer. *Ætna*, in Sicily ; *Vesuvius*, near the city of Naples ; *Stromboli*, on one of the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily ; *Hecla*, in Iceland.

699. What are the eight most noted capes of Europe?

Answer. North Cape, north of Norway; the Naze, south of Norway; Cape Clear, south of Ireland; Cape Finisterre, northwest of Spain; Cape Ortegal, north of Spain; Cape St. Vincent, south of Portugal; Cape Trafalgar, south of Spain; Cape Matapan, south of Greece.

700. What are the most important islands of Europe, and in what sea is each situated?

Answer. Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Candia. (*See the map, to find the seas in which they are situated.*)

701. What nine seas are in and around Europe?

Answer. The Mediterranean, Archipelago, Marmora, Black, Azof, North, Irish, Baltic, and White.

702. How is the Mediterranean Sea situated?

Answer. The Mediterranean is situated between Europe and Africa, or east of Spain, and south of France, Italy, and Turkey.

703. What name is given to the eastern part of the Mediterranean?

Answer. The Levant.

704. What is the meaning of the name Archipelago?

Answer. The term Archipelago is applied to any tract of sea containing many islands, and especially to that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Asia Minor and Greece. This sea is sometimes called the Ægean Sea. The North Sea is sometimes called the Northern Archipelago; and the sea south of the Chinese Sea, on the map of Asia, the Eastern Archipelago.

705. Between what two seas is the Sea of Marmora?

706. What connects the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea?

Answer. The Bosphorus, or Strait of Constantinople.

707. What sea north of the Sea of Marmora?

708. What sea north of the Black Sea?

709. What sea in Asia lies east of the Black Sea?

710. What sea of Europe within the territory of Russia?

(*See north part of Russia.*)

711. What sea between England and Ireland ?
712. What sea east of England and Scotland, and west of Denmark ?
713. What two small seas connect the North Sea with the Baltic ?
714. What sea east of the southern part of Sweden ?
715. What gulfs north and east of the Baltic Sea ?
716. What channel between England and France ?
717. What strait connects the British or English Channel with the North Sea ?

Answer. The Strait of Dover.

718. What bay north of Spain and west of France ?
719. What channel connects the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean ?
720. What gulf east of the southern part of France ?
721. What does Italy resemble in its shape ?
722. What islands north and northwest of Scotland ?
723. What small islands in the Mediterranean, east of Spain ?

Answer. The Balearic Islands, consisting of five small islands, the principal of which are Minorca, Majorca, and Ivica. On the island of Minorca is Port Mahon, one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean. It has a population of 13,000.

724. What three large islands in the Mediterranean, south of Italy ?
725. What gulf southeast of Italy ?
726. What peninsula in the north part of the Black Sea ?

Answer. The Crimea.*

* This peninsula has lately excited considerable interest, as the principal theatre of the war between Russia on the one side, and England, France, and Turkey on the other. It lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. The principal fortress, Sebastopol or Sevastopol, or Akhtiar, is on the southwestern part, on the Black Sea. It is an important fortified sea-port and arsenal of Russia, and the station for the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and no merchant vessels are admitted. The Crimea has changed its masters so often that every town in it has three different names. Some of the towns of the Crimea which have recently come into notice are Sebastopol, Simferopol, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Eupatoria.

727. What three lakes in Russia?

Answer. Ladoga, Onega, and Peipus.

728. What two lakes in Sweden?

Answer. Wenner and Wetter.

729. What are the three principal lakes in Switzerland?

Answer. Lakes Constance, Geneva (or Lemman), and Lucerne.

730. What are the three most important rivers of Europe?

Answer. The Volga, Danube, and Rhine.

731. Into what does the Volga flow?

Answer. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. It is connected by a canal with the Neva, which flows into the Baltic Sea, and thus forms a communication between the Baltic and Caspian Seas.

732. Where does the Danube rise, and into what does it flow?

Answer. The Danube rises near Lake Constance, and flows into the Black Sea.

733. Where does the Rhine, the most important of these three rivers, rise, and into what does it flow?

Answer. The Rhine rises in the Alps, and flows through Holland into the North Sea.

734. What are the three largest gulfs of Europe?

Answer. The gulfs of Venice, Bothnia, and Finland.

735. What is the only large bay?

Answer. The Bay of Biscay.

736. What country in Europe extends farthest to the north?

737. What country in Europe extends farthest to the south?

738. What country in Europe extends farthest to the east?

739. What country in Europe extends farthest to the west ?
 740. What countries in Europe border on the Mediterranean Sea ?
 741. What is the largest country in Europe ?

BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

742. Norway ?

N. by the Arctic Ocean ; S. Skager-rack Sea ;
 E. by Sweden and Rus- W. by the North Sea or Ger-
 sian Lapland ; man Ocean.

Capital, Christiania. [Population, 26,000.]

Norway forms a part of the kingdom of Sweden. The inhabitants are called Northmen or Normans, and also Norwegians. Norway and Sweden occupy the Scandinavian Peninsula.

743. Sweden ?

N. by Norway and Lap- S. by the Baltic Sea ;
 land ; W. by Norway and the Do-
 E. by the Baltic and Gulf frafield Mountains or Scan-
 of Bothnia ; dinavian Alps.

Capital, Stockholm. Population, 93,000.

744. Russia (in Europe) ?

N. by the Arctic Ocean ; E. by Siberia and the Cas-
 S. by Asiatic Russia, Black pian Sea ;
 Sea, Turkey, and Aus- W. by Austria, Prussia, the
 tria ; Baltic, and Sweden.

Capital, St. Petersburg. [Population in 1852, 479,000.]

The Russian Empire, including Russia in Asia and Russian America, is the largest empire in the world, containing one seventh of the land on the globe. The whole population of the empire is about 68,000,000 of people.

745. England ?

N. by Scotland ; E. by the North Sea ;
 S. by the English Channel ; W. by the Irish Sea.

Capital, London, on the Thames, 40 miles from its mouth. Population, 2,362,000. It is the most commercial city in the world.

746. Scotland?

N. and W. by the Atlantic; E. by the North Sea or German Sea.
S. by England and the Irish Sea;

Capital, Edinburgh. [Population in 1851, 160,000.]

747. Ireland?

N., S., and W. by the Atlantic; E. by the Irish Sea.

Capital, Dublin, on both sides of the Liffey. Population in 1851, 287,000.

England, Scotland, and Ireland form what is called the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. It possesses colonies and dependencies in almost every part of the globe.

[The grand total of inhabitants of the countries under the crown of England is 194,997,280, according to the latest census.]

748. France?

N. by the English Channel, Straits of Dover, and Belgium;

E. by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy;
W. by the Atlantic and Bay of Biscay.
S. by the Mediterranean and Spain;

Capital, Paris, on the Seine, 111 miles from its mouth. Population in 1851, 1,021,530. Its sea-port is Havre.

[The entire population of France, with its colonial possessions, is 36,605,000 inhabitants.]

749. Holland?

N. and W. by the North Sea or German Ocean; S. by Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

E. by Hanover and Prussia;

Capital, Amsterdam, of North Holland. Population in 1850, 288,800. Hague, capital of South Holland. Population, 66,000. Hague is the usual residence of the court and of the States-General.

[Total population of Holland in 1852, 3,362,325.]

750. Belgium?

N. by Holland;

E. by Western Prussia;

S. by France;

W. by France and the North Sea.

Capital, Brussels. [Population in 1853, 145,000.]

Total population of Belgium in 1849, 4,359,000.]

751. Denmark?

N. and W. by North Sea; S. by Elbe River, which separates it from Germany?
E. by Cattegat and Baltic;
Capital, Copenhagen. [Population in 1850, 129,000.

Total population of Denmark and its colonies in 1850, 2,413,000 inhabitants.]

752. Poland?

N. and E. by Russia; W. by Prussia.
S. by Austria;
Capital, Warsaw. Population, 154,000.

[Total population of Poland in 1850, 4,800,000.

Formerly Poland was a larger country than France, and contained a population of 15,000,000. In the year 1773 it was conquered, and divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The larger part now belongs to Russia.]

753. Prussia is divided into two parts, Western or Rhenish Prussia, and Eastern Prussia, which is much the larger.

Western Prussia?

N. by Hanover; S. by France and Germany;
E. by Germany; W. by Holland and Belgium.

754. Eastern Prussia?

N. by the Baltic; S. by Austria and Germany;
E. by Poland; W. by Germany.

Capital of the kingdom, Berlin. [Population in 1852, 442,000.

Population of all Prussia in 1852, 17,000,000.]

755. Germany consists of thirty-eight sovereignties, including four free cities.

N. by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; S. by Switzerland and Italy;
E. by Prussia and Austria; W. by France, Belgium; and Holland.

Capital, Frankfort. [Population in 1849, 72,000.

The entire population of the German Confederation in 1851 was 29,800,000.]

756. Austria?

N. by Germany, Prussia, Poland, and Russia; E. by Russia and Turkey;
S. by Turkey, Gulf of Venice and Italy; W. by Germany and Switzerland.

Capital, Vienna. [Population in 1852, 478,000.

Population of Austria in 1850, 36,500,000.]

757. Switzerland?

N. by Germany;

E. and S. by Austria;

W. by France.

Capital, Berne. [Population, 23,000.

Total population of Switzerland, 2,390,000.]

758. Portugal?

N. and E. by Spain; S. and W. by the Atlantic.

Capital, Lisbon, on the Tagus. [Population in 1845, 280,000.

Total population of Portugal and its colonies, 6,163,000.]

759. Spain?

N. by the Bay of Biscay tar, which separates it
and the Pyrenees Mount- from France;

ains, which separate it E. by the Mediterranean;

from France; W. by Portugal and the At-

S. by the Mediterranean lantic.

and the Strait of Gibralt-

Capital, Madrid, on the Manzanares, a branch of the
Tagus. [Population in 1849, 260,000.

Population of Spain, with all its dependencies, 18,000,000.]

760. Italy?

N. by Switzerland and (or Adriatic Sea) and the
Austria; Ionian Sea;*

S. by the Mediterranean; W. by France and the Med-

E. by the Gulf of Venice iterranean.

Italy is divided into a number of states and divisions.
Rome is the capital of that portion called the States of the
Church, or the Papedom. [Its population in 1852, 175,000.

The States of the Church have a population of 2,898,000. The king-
dom of the Two Sicilies has a population of 8,700,000.]

761. Turkey, or the *Ottoman Empire*, is partly in Europe
and partly in Asia.

Turkey in Europe?

N. by Austria and Russia; E. by the Black Sea;

S. by Greece, the Archi- W. by Austria, the Adriatic

pelago and Marmora (or Gulf of Venice), and

Seas; the Ionian Seas.

Capital, Constantinople. [Population uncertain, but
estimated, with its suburbs, at 400,000.

Total of the Ottoman Empire, 35,500,000.]

* That part of the Mediterranean which lies between Sicily and Greece
is frequently called the Ionian Sea.

762. Greece ?

N. by European Turkey ; E. by the Archipelago (or
S. by the Mediterranean ; Ægean Sea), which sepa-
rates it from Asia ;
W. by Ionian Sea ;

Capital, Athens.

[Population, 27,800.

Population of Greece in 1852, 1,002,000.]

763. To what country does Hungary belong ?

764. To what two countries does Lapland belong ?

Answer. Russia and Sweden.

765. Where is the Ionian Republic ?

Answer. The name Ionian Republic is applied to sev-
en small islands west of Greece. Their names are Corfu,
Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo.

766. In what countries are the following places, and
on what waters, if any, are they situated ?

London ?	Granada ?	Stuttgart ?
Paris ?	Rome ?	Lyons ?
Madrid ?	Florence ?	Marseilles ?
Lisbon ?	Venice ?	Toulouse ?
St. Petersburg ?	Milan ?	Athens ?
Moscow ?	Berne ?	Corinth ?
Liverpool ?	Havre ?	Palermo ?
Dublin ?	Calais ?	Ajaccio ?
Perth ?	Dover ?	Vienna ?
Aberdeen ?	Bristol ?	Buda ?
Oporto ?	Drontheim ?	Naples ?
Barcelona ?	Bergen ?	Archangel ?
Cape St. Vincent ?	Christiania ?	Smolensk ?
Cape Trafalgar ?	Elsinore ?	Tver ?
Belfast ?	Copenhagen ?	Kazan ?
Corunna ?	Hamburg ?	Cherson ?
Bordeaux ?	Berlin ?	Odessa ?
Poitiers ?	Cologne ?	Crimea ?*
Nantes ?	Brussels ?	Constantinople ?
Malaga ?	Frankfort ?	Seville ?

* Crimea is a peninsula of Europe, bounded on the south and west by the Black Sea. It was anciently called *Taurica Chersonesus*. The principal towns in the Crimea are Sebastopol (population 40,000 ; it has one

Rouen ?	Lille ?	Waterloo ?
Texel ?	Toulon ?	Munich ?
Amsterdam ?	Trieste ?	Warsaw ?
Hague ?	Turin ?	

767. Into what do the following rivers flow ?

Thames ?	Tagus ?	Danube ?
Seine ?	Duero ?	Don ?
Loire ?	Guadiana ?	Dnieper ?
Rhone ?	Guadalquivir ?	Dniester ?
Rhine ?	Ebro ?	Vistula ?
Garonne ?	Tiber ?	Oder ?

768. What are the five most powerful states of Europe, commonly called the great powers ?

Answer. The great powers of Europe are Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

769. What is meant by the name Great Britain ?

Answer. Great Britain is a large island west of the North Sea, containing England, Scotland, and Wales. Ireland (sometimes called the Emerald Isle) is a smaller island, west of it, being separated from it by the Irish Sea. But by the name Great Britain is now usually meant the united kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, represented on maps by the name of the British Isles.

The British Empire consists of the British Isles and immense colonial possessions in all parts of the world, and contains more than double the number of inhabitants belonging to any other power of Europe, and it is the most powerful empire of the world.

MAP OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

770. How is the island of Great Britain divided ?

Answer. The island of Great Britain is divided into England, Scotland, and Wales.

771. In what part of the island is England ? In what part is Scotland ? In what part is Wales ?

of the finest harbors in the world), Simferopol, Eupatoria, Kertsch, Theodosia, Balaklava, Perecop. The Crimea is divided into two parts by the River Salgar, which runs from west to east. (*See note to Question 840.*)

772. What three clusters of islands north and west of Scotland?

773. What two islands in the Irish Sea?

774. What channel south of Wales?

775. What channel south of England?

776. What is a channel?

Answer. A channel is a passage of water wider than a strait.

777. What strait connects the English Channel with the North Sea, thus forming a communication between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean?

778. The Severn is the largest river in England: where does it rise, and into what does it flow?

779. What is the capital of Great Britain, on what river is it situated, and how far from the sea?

Answer. About sixty miles from the sea. (*See map for remainder of the answer.*)

780. In what country is each of the following places? (*Mention also the river or water, if any, and in what part of the country.*)

Liverpool?	Kilkenny?	Eton?
London?	Cork?	Greenwich?
Birmingham?	Wexford?	Rochester?
Manchester?	Limerick?	Waterford?
Bristol?	Preston Pans?	Killarney?
Hull?	Leeds?	Galway?
Newcastle?	Wakefield?	Greenock?
Sunderland?	Sheffield?	Culloden?
Whitby?	Exeter?	Canterbury?
Whitehaven?	Norwich?	Bath?
Falmouth?	Kidderminster?	Wells?
Dover?	Nottingham?	Brighton?
Yarmouth?	Leicester?	Newmarket?
Portsmouth?	Coventry?	Flodden?
Plymouth?	Gloucester?	Cardigan?
Chatham?	Worcester?	St. Asaph?
Londonderry?	Burton?	Radnor?
Belfast?	Oxford?	Swansey?
Armagh?	Cambridge?	Llandaff?

Edinburgh?	Glasgow?	St. Andrews?
Aberdeen?	Inverness?	Leith?
Falkirk?	Dundee?	Gretna Green?
Stirling?	Montrose?	Eddystone Light?

Answer. The Eddystone Light is built on the Eddystone Rocks, in the English Channel off the coast of Cornwall, about fourteen miles southwest of Plymouth.*

781. What are the southern and southwestern extremities of England called?

Answer. Land's End and Lizard Point.

782. Into what do the following rivers flow?

Thames?	Mersey?	Cam?
Humber?	Dee?	Tyne?
Trent?	Avon?	Tees?
Ouse?	Wash?	Severn?

783. What separates England from Scotland?

Answer. The river Tweed, Cheviot Hills, and Solway Frith.

784. What is a frith?

(See Question 26.)

785. Of what river is the Frith of Forth the widening?

786. Between what friths is Edinburgh situated?

787. How are the Friths of Forth and Clyde connected?

Answer. By a canal, called the Forth and Clyde Canal.

788. What ocean and sea are thus connected by the Forth and Clyde Canal and the Friths of Forth and Clyde?

789. What other canal forms a communication, through Scotland, between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean?

790. What is meant by lochs in Scotland?

Answer. Lakes in Scotland are called lochs. The largest lake or loch in Scotland is Loch Lomond, which is one of the most beautiful lakes in Europe. Many of the lochs in Scotland are mere arms of the sea.

* The light-house was built in 1759, of Portland stone, incased in granite, and is about 100 feet high. It is furnished with 14 powerful lamps.

[Loch Katrine, Katharine, or Cateran, celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake, lies five miles to the east of Loch Lomond.]

791. What are the four provinces into which Ireland is divided?

Answer. Ulster, in the north; Munster, in the south; Leinster, in the east; Connaught, in the west.

792. What is the largest river of Ireland, and into what does it flow?

Answer. The Shannon, which flows into the —.

793. In what part of Ireland are the following places?

Dublin Bay? Donegal Bay? Lough Neagh?*

Dingle Bay? Cape Clear? Dublin?

Galway Bay? Cork? Lake of Killarney?

794. Which is the most indented by inlets and bays, England, Scotland, or Ireland?

MAP OF FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, ETC.

(Those places which can not be found on this map may be found on the map of Europe.)

795. How is France bounded, and what is its capital?

796. What separates France from England?

797. What are the four largest rivers of France, and into what do they each flow?

Answer. The Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone. (*See map for remainder of the answer.*)

798. What mountains divide France from Spain, and what from Italy?

799. In what part of France is each of the following places; and on what river or water, if any, is each situated?

Paris? Lyons? Nantes?

Rouen? Marseilles? Brest?

Havre de Grace?† Bordeaux? Toulon?

* *Lough* in Ireland is the same with *loch* in Scotland, and *lake* in England; but, like the term *loch*, it is frequently applied to an arm of the sea. (*See answer to Question 24.*)

† This place, which is the sea-port of Paris, is generally called *Havre* only.

Rochefort ?	Valenciennes ?	Avignon ?
L'Orient ?	Cambray ?	Montpelier ?
Cherbourg ?	Metz ?	Nismes ?
Bayonne ?	Strasburg ?	Aix ?
Rochelle ?	Rheims ?	Versailles ?
Dunkirk ?	Amiens ?	Fontainebleau ?
Boulogne ?	Orleans ?	Poitiers ?
Dieppe ?	Tours ?	Agincourt ?
Lille ?	Toulouse ?	Crecy ?

800. What is the chief commercial city of France, and how is it situated ?

Answer. Marseilles. (*See map for the situation.*)

[In 1852 the population of Marseilles was 142,000.]

801. What are the six largest rivers in Germany, and into what does each of them flow ?

Answer. The Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser, and Mayne. (*See map for the remainder of the answer.*)

802. What is the extent of Germany from north to south, and from east to west ?

Answer. Germany extends from the Baltic Sea, on the north, to the Gulf of Venice, on the south ; and from the River Rhine, on the west, to the Oder, on the east.

803. What countries does Germany comprise ?

Answer. Germany comprises about one third of the empire of Austria ; the greater part of Prussia ; Holstein and Lauenburg, belonging to the kingdom of Denmark ; Luxemburg, belonging to Holland ; the kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, with a number of smaller independent states ; and the four free cities, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, and Frankfort. Hamburg, Lubeck, and Frankfort are called the Hanse Towns, or Free Cities.*

804. What is the largest lake of Germany, and on the borders of what country is it ?

Answer. Lake Constance. (*See map.*)

* The word "hanse" signifies a *society*, and the Hanse Towns were certain towns in Germany which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the 12th century. This confederacy was joined by commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain, and Italy, until the number amounted to seventy-two cities ; and for centuries this confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. It has now ceased to exist, and its remnants, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort, are called *Free Cities*.

805. What are the principal states in the north, middle, and south of Germany?

Answer. The principal states of Germany are—
 Prussia, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, in the north;
 Saxony, Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt, } in the middle;
 Nassau, and Saxe Weimar,
 Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, in the south.

806. What mountains traverse the southern part of Germany?

807. In which of the states of Germany is each of the following places? (*See Question 904, and also mention the river or water on which it is situated.*)

Dresden?	Nuremberg?	Halle?†
Leipsic?	Ratisbon?	Konigsberg?
Berlin?	Munich?	Dantzic?
Frankfort?*	Augsburg?	Magdeburg?
Lubeck?	Hohenlinden?	Potsdam?
Hamburg?	Stuttgard?	Wittenberg?
Bremen?	Weimar?	Lutzen?
Hanover?	Darmstadt?	Tilsit?
Osnaburg?	Strelitz?	Gottingen?
Wisbaden?	Aix-la-Chapelle?	Carlsruhe?
Coburg?	Cologne?	Heidelberg?
Gotha?		

808. How is the kingdom of Prussia divided?

Answer. Prussia is divided into two parts, called East Prussia and West Prussia. These two parts are separated by Hanover and several of the smaller German states.

809. Which is the larger division of Prussia, the eastern or western division?

810. On both sides of what river does western Prussia lie?

811. In which division of Prussia is each of the following places?

Berlin?	Aix-la-Chapelle?	Wittenberg?
Cologne?	Coblentz?	Potsdam?

* There is a town in East Prussia of this name, on the Oder. The free city is on the Maine, a branch of the Rhine.

† There are four towns of this name; one in Lower Saxony, one in Suabia, one in Tyrol, and one in the Netherlands. The one in Saxony is the most important, as it is the seat of a famous university.

Frankfort?	Tilsit?	Halle?
Stettin?	Breslau?	Dusseldorf?
Dantzic?	Magdeburg?	Bonn?

812. Into what does each of the following rivers flow?

Niemen? Vistula? Oder? Elbe? Rhine? Havel?

813. What do the Austrian dominions comprise?

Answer. 1. About a third part of Germany; 2. Hungary, Transylvania, Dalmatia, Sclavonia, and Croatia; 3. Part of Poland, styled Gallicia; 4. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in the northeast of Italy.

814. Of what do the Austrian dominions in Germany consist?

Answer. The Austrian dominions in Germany consist of the archduchy of Austria, Styria, Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, and Moravia.

815. In which of the divisions of Austria are the following places?

Prague?	Vienna?	Trieste?
Olmütz?	Austerlitz?	Tokay?
Presburg?	Verona?	Cronstadt?
Buda?	Wagram?	Idria?
Milan?	Pavia?	Gratz?
Venice?	Cremona?	Mantua?
Innspruck?	Padua?	Lodi?
Brunn?	Laybach?	

816. What ranges of mountains in Austria?

817. What mountains in Hungary?

818. Into what do the following rivers flow?

Danube? Drave? Save? Theis? Po? Adige?

819. What large river runs through Holland, and into what does it flow?

820. What sea is sometimes called the German Ocean?

(See note under Question 20.)

821. What is the name of that gulf or bay on which Amsterdam is situated?

Answer. The Zuyder Zee.*

* The Zuyder Zee, or Zuider Zee, was formerly a lake, but by an inundation in the thirteenth century it became united to the North Sea or German Ocean.

822. On what is Rotterdam situated ?

823. What two countries were formerly united under the name of the Netherlands ?

Answer. Holland and Belgium.

824. Which part of the Netherlands constitutes the kingdom of Holland, and which the kingdom of Belgium ?

825. In which country are the following places ?

Hague ?	Dort ?	Ostend ?
Amsterdam ?	Louvain ?	Helvoetsluys ?
Rotterdam ?	Brussels ?	Utrecht ?
Groningen ?	Tournay ?	Waterloo ?
Zutphen ?	Fontenay ?	Harlem ?
Antwerp ?	Mechlin ?	Liege ?
Leyden ?	Ypres ?	Spa ?
Ghent ?		

826. What are the three principal rivers of Holland and Belgium, and into what do they flow ?

Answer. The Rhine, Meuse, and Scheldt. (*See the map for the remainder of the answer.*)

827. What island northwest of the Zuyder Zee ?

828. What countries northeast and south of Holland and Belgium ?

829. Between what countries is Switzerland situated ?

830. For what is Switzerland noted ?

Answer. Switzerland is noted as the most mountainous country in Europe ?

831. What range of mountains in Switzerland ?

832. What lake on the northern border of Switzerland ?

833. What are some of the highest mountains of the Alps ?

Answer. Mont Blanc,* the highest in Europe ; Mount Rosa, Cervin, Jungfrau, Simplon, and St. Bernard.

834. Where is the Vale of Chamouny ?

Answer. On the north side of Mont Blanc.

* Mont Blanc, or White Mountain, so called from the whiteness of its summit, which is always covered with snow, is in Savoy, and is 15,810 feet in height. The word *Blanc* is French, and means *White*.

835. Where is Mont Simplon?

Answer. Between Switzerland and Piedmont.

836. What large rivers of Europe rise in the mountains of Switzerland?

Answer. The Rhine, the Rhone, and the Inn, the head branch of the Danube?

837. What are the lakes of Switzerland, and in what part of the country is each situated?

Answer. The lakes of Switzerland are Lakes Geneva, or Lemman, Neufchatel, Lucerne, and Zurich. (*See map for remainder of the answer.*)

838. What chain of mountains between Switzerland and France, and near what lake?

Answer. The chain of the Jura. (*See map for remainder of the answer.*)

839. What is the largest town in Switzerland?

Answer. Geneva. (*See map.*)

840. On what lakes are Lausanne, Zurich, and Lucerne?

841. What are the glaciers and avalanches, frequently mentioned in Switzerland?

Answer. The glaciers are fields or lakes of glittering ice and snow, extending sometimes fifteen or twenty miles; avalanches are immense masses of snow and ice which sometimes fall from the mountains.

842. What country lies south of Switzerland?

843. What are the principal divisions of Italy?

Answer. Italy contains the following states:

Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in the northeast;

The Sardinian territories in the northwest;

The States of the Church,

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany,*

The duchies of Parma and Modena, and

The republic of St. Marino,

The kingdom of the Two Sicilies, consist-

ing of Naples and the island of Sicily,

} in the middle;

} in the south.

* The duchy of Lucca was united to Tuscany in 1847.

844. What does the kingdom of Sardinia, or the Sardinian territories, comprise?

Answer. Piedmont, Genoa, Savoy, and the island of Sardinia.

845. What are the rivers of Italy?

Answer. The Po, Adige, Arno, and Tiber.

846. What mountains extend through Italy?

847. What gulf east of Italy?

848. In what country, and on what water, if any, are the following places?

Rome?	Parma?	Padua?
Naples?	Leghorn?	Venice?
Florence?	Pisa?	Ancona?
Piedmont?	Catania?	Milan?
Turin?	Pavia?	Lucca?
Genoa?	Mantua?	Terni?
Bologna?	Placentia?	Cremona?
Civita Vecchia?	Verona?	The volcanoes
Tivoli?	Ravenna?	Mt. Ætna,
Palermo?	San Marino?	Mt. Vesuvius,
Messina?	Ferrara?	and Stromboli?
Syracuse?	Modena?	

849. What gulf in the north part of the Gulf of Venice?

850. What sea on the south and southwest of Italy?

851. What are the principal islands of Italy, and in what water are they situated?

Answer. The principal islands of Italy are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, and the Lipari Islands. (*See map.*)

852. What are the principal lakes of Italy?

Answer. Lakes Maggiore, Como, and Garda.

853. What gulfs south of the north part of Italy?

854. What gulf south of the southern part of Italy?

MAP OF ASIA.

855. What countries does Asia include?

(*See Question 13.*)

856. What oceans on the north, south, and east of Asia?

857. By what isthmus is Asia connected with Africa ?

858. What country embraces most of the north of Europe and all the north of Asia ?

Answer. Russia.

859. What three seas east of Asia ?

860. What peninsula east of the Sea of Ochotsk ?

861. What channel connects the Sea of Japan with the Sea of Ochotsk ?

862. What island is separated from Chinese Tartary by the channel of Tartary ?

863. What islands south of the Sea of Japan, and which is the largest of the cluster ?

864. What peninsula between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan ?

865. What peninsula south of the Burman empire ?

866. What strait separates Malacca from Sumatra ?

867. What strait connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean ?

868. What strait separates Sumatra from Java ?

869. What strait separates New Holland from Van Diemen's Land ?

870. What strait separates Asia from America ?

871. What strait separates Borneo from Celebes ?

872. What strait separates New Holland from New Guinea ?

873. What name is applied to that water which contains the large islands Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes, and the other clusters of islands near them ?

(See answer to Question 704.)

874. What two ranges of mountains in Asia, and in what country are they ?

875. For what are the Himmaleh Mountains remarkable ?

Answer. The Himmaleh Mountains are remarkable for their height. They are the highest mountains in the world, some of them being more than twenty-five thousand feet, or five miles in height.

876. What are some of the largest rivers in Asia ?

Answer. The largest rivers of Asia are—

Oby,	} in the north ;	Cambodia,	} in the south ;
Yenisei,		Irrawaddy,	
Lena,	} in the east ;	Brahmapootra,	
Amour,		Ganges,	
Hoang Ho,		Indus,	
Kiang Ku,		Tigris,	

877. In what country is each of the following rivers ; in what direction, and into what do they flow ?

Oby ?	Hoang Ho ?	Cambodia ?
Yenisei ?	Kiang Ku ?	Irrawaddy ?
Lena ?	Amour ?	Brahmapootra ?
Ganges ?	Indus ?	Tigris ?
Euphrates ?		

878. What seas and oceans in and around Asia ?

Answer. The seas and oceans in and around Asia are—

Mediterranean Sea,	} in the west ;	Yellow Sea,	} on the east.
Black Sea,		Sea of Japan,	
Sea of Azof,		Sea of Ochotsk,	
Caspian Sea,		Sea of Anadir,	
Red Sea,		Pacific Ocean,	
Arabian Sea,	} on the south ;		
Bay or Sea of Bengal,			
Chinese Sea,			
Indian Ocean,			

879. What countries in Asia extend farthest to the north, to the east, to the south, and to the west ?

880. What island south of Hindostan ?

881. What island south of Malacca ?

882. What peninsula forms the southern extremity of Asia ?

883. What gulfs are in and about Asia, and where is each ?

Answer. The Persian Gulf, Gulf of Ormus, Gulf of Siam, Gulf of Tonquin, Gulf of Corea. (*See map for remainder of the answer.*)

884. What island southeast of Sumatra ?

885. What two large islands north and northeast of Java?

886. What large island east of Celebes?

887. What large island or continent south of New Guinea?

888. What island south of New Holland?

889. What name is applied to the south part of Asia, and the islands in that direction?

Answer. East Indies.

890. What name is given to the clusters of islands in the Pacific Ocean lying chiefly to the southwest of Asia?

Answer. The islands in the Pacific Ocean are called by the general name of Oceanica, and are divided into three classes, the Eastern Archipelago, or Asiatic Islands, Australia, and Polynesia.

891. What clusters of islands constitute the Eastern Archipelago, or Asiatic Islands, sometimes called the East Indies?

Answer. The Sunda or Sumatra Islands, Borneo, the Philippine Islands, Celebes, and Moluccas.

892. On what islands are the following places?

Bencoolen?	Macassar?	Botany Bay?
Batavia?	Jeddo?	Port Jackson?
Manilla?	Columbo?	Melbourne?

893. Between what two large islands is the island of Banca, celebrated for its tin mines?

894. What is the largest island in the world except New Holland?

Answer. Borneo is the largest island in the world except New Holland, which is considered as a continent rather than an island.

BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTRIES IN ASIA.

895. Siberia, or Russian Asia?

N. by the Arctic Ocean;	E. by Behring's Strait, which separates it from America, and by the Pacific;
S. by Independent Tartary, Chinese empire, and Sea of Ochotsk;	W. by the Ural Mountains.

Capital, Tobolsk. [Population, 16,000.]

896. Tartary?

N. by Siberia; E. by the Chinese Empire;
S. by Afghanistan and Persia; W. by the Caspian Sea and Ural Mountains.

897. Thibet?

N. by the Chinese Empire; E. by China;
S. by Hindostan and Farther India; W. by Hindostan.

Capital, Lassa. [Population about 27,000.]

898. Arabia?

N. by Turkey in Asia; E. by Turkey, the Persian Gulf,
S. by the Arabian Sea and and Gulf of Ormus;
Strait of Babelmandel; W. by the Red Sea.

Capital, Mecca. [Population, 30,000.]

899. Persia?

N. by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, E. by Afghanistan and Beloochistan;
and Independent Tartary;
S. by the Persian Gulf; W. by Turkey in Asia.

Capital, Teheran.

[Population, 10,000; but during the winter it becomes a royal residence, with a population of 60,000.]

900. Turkey in Asia?

N. by the Black Sea; E. by Georgia and Persia;
S. by Arabia and the Mediterranean; W. by the Mediterranean and Bosphorus.*

Capital, Constantinople, in European Turkey.

[Population estimated to be 400,000.]

901. Beloochistan?

N. by Afghanistan; E. by Hindostan;
S. by the Arabian Sea; W. by Persia.

Capital, Kelat. [Population, 12,000.]

Population of Beloochistan estimated at 480,000.]

902. Afghanistan?

N. by Independent Tartary; E. by Hindostan;
S. by Beloochistan; W. by Persia.

Capital, Cabul. [Population about 60,000.]

Population of Afghanistan, 5,000,000.]

903. Hindostan?

N. by the Chinese Empire; S. by the Indian Ocean;
E. by Farther India and the W. by the Arabian Sea, Beloochistan, and Afghanistan.
Bay of Bengal;

Capital, Calcutta.

[Population, 230,000. About 177,000 more from the suburbs daily visit the city.]

904. Chin India, or Farther India?

N. by China and Hindo- E. by the Chinese Sea;
stan; W. by Hindostan and the Bay of
S. by the Indian Ocean; Bengal.

* The Bosphorus connects the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea.

Capital of Burmah, Ummerapoora or Amarapure.
[Population about 175,000.*]

905. China?

N. by Chinese Tartary; E. by the Pacific;
S. by the Chinese Sea and Farther India; W. by Thibet and Farther India.

Capital, Pekin.

[Population estimated at 2,000,000; of Nankin, 400,000; of Canton, 1,000,000. Total population of China in 1845 was 368,000,000.]

906. Corea?

N. by Chinese Tartary; E. by the Sea of Japan;
S. by the Pacific Ocean; W. by the Yellow Sea.

Capital, King-ki-tao. It is, however, subject to China.

907. Japan?

N., E., and S. by the Pacific; W. by the Sea of Japan and the Channel of Tartary.

Capital, Jeddo.

[Population, 700,000; of the whole empire of Japan, estimated at from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000.]

908. What are the two largest of the Philippine Islands?

909. Between what two large islands are the Moluccas, or Spice Islands?

Answer. Celebes and New Guinea.

910. What countries lie between the Black and Caspian Seas?

Answer. Georgia, Circassia, and Armenia.

911. What lake or sea east of the Caspian Sea?

912. What lake in the southern part of Siberia?

913. What large island in the Arctic Ocean, northwest of Siberia?

914. What river and mountains separate Asia from Europe?

915. What cape forms the northern extremity of Asia?

916. In what country is each of the following places?

Mecca?	Canton?	Lassa?
Medina?	Calcutta?	Pekin?
Ispahan?	Cabul?	Bombay?
Teheran?	Samarcand?	Madras?
Mocha?	Aleppo?	Malacca, or Mala-

* The capital of Burmah has been changed to Ava, to Monchobo, and back again to Amarapure.

Pondicherry ?	Nankin ?	Damascus ?
Seringapatam ?	Batavia ?	Jerusalem ?
Astrachan ?	Manilla ?	Rangoon ?
Tobolsk ?	Bencoolen ?	Siam ?
Delhi ?	Botany Bay ?	Muscat ?
Surat ?	Ummerapoorra ?	Tauris, or Tabris ?
Bagdad ?	Sydney ?	Bushire ?
Benares ?	Port Jackson ?	Gombroon ?
Goa ?	Irkoutsk ?	Cashmere ?
Kelat ?	Bassorah ?	Ceylon ?

917. What are the three great rivers of Hindostan ?

Answer. The Ganges, the Brahmapootra, and the Indus.

918. What is meant by the terms *Hither* India and *Farther* India ?

Answer. By Farther India is meant that part of India which lies *beyond* the Ganges. Hither India is the country lying nearer to Europe and America, on the hither side of the Ganges.

919. What is meant by the term India ?

Answer. The name India was in ancient times applied to the country east of the River Indus. At present it is applied only to the countries situated on or near the two large peninsulas east of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The name India is unknown to the inhabitants of the country.

920. What is included in the term Australia, or Australasia ? (*See Question 15.*)

Answer. Under the general name of Australia, or Australasia, are included the large islands of New Holland, New Guinea, Van Diemen's Land, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, and other small islands.

MAP OF TURKEY, ARABIA, PERSIA, HINDOSTAN, EGYPT, AFGHANISTAN, NUBIA, ABYSSINIA, ETC.

[Most of the following questions may be answered from the maps of Asia and Africa.]

921. What isthmus, between the Red and Mediterranean Seas, connects Asia with Africa ?

922. In which is each of the following countries, in Asia, or in Africa, and in what part?

Turkey?	Persia?	Dongola?
Arabia?	Nubia?	Hindostan?
Sennaar?	Abyssinia?	Georgia?
Afghanistan?	Thibet?	Independent Tartary?
Egypt?	Beloochistan?	

923. What mountains between Thibet and Hindostan?

924. Where is the Delta?

Answer. The word Delta is the name of the fourth letter in the Greek alphabet, having the same sound with D in the English alphabet. The shape of the letter is like a triangle. The name is applied to any portion of land separated from the main land by a river which has two or more mouths. The River Nile, just before its entrance into the Mediterranean, separates, and flows into the sea by several branches. The land between these branches is called the Delta, from its resembling in shape the Greek Δ (delta).

925. What cities at the mouth of the Nile?

926. What part of Egypt is called Upper, and what part Lower Egypt?

(See Question 220.)

927. What desert west of Egypt?

928. What is a desert?

Answer. A desert is a tract of barren land, destitute of water and vegetation, and generally covered with loose sand. These sands, when agitated with the wind, rise in immense quantities, and sometimes overwhelm and destroy large companies of travelers, with their beasts of burden, thus burying them alive in the wilderness. (See note to Question 1084.)

929. What desert in Arabia?

930. What desert south of Egypt?

931. What desert in Persia?

932. Into what parts is Arabia divided?

Answer. Arabia is divided into three parts: Arabia Petræa, or the Stony, in the northwest; Arabia Deserta, or the Desert, in the middle; Arabia Felix, or the Happy, in the south. It is called the *Happy*, because it is the most fertile part of the country, and produces fruits and perfumes.

933. What sea north of Turkey in Asia?

934. Between what seas is the Isthmus of Suez?

935. What strait leads the waters of the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean?

936. What countries lie between Turkey and the Caspian Sea?

937. What gulfs south of Persia?

938. What two rivers in the southeast part of Turkey in Asia?

939. What island south of Hindostan?

940. In what country, and on what river or water, is each of the following places? (*See Question 1045. For the river, &c., see the map.*)

Mocha?	The Pyramids?	Allahabad?
Mecca?	Thebes?	Juggernaut?
Medina?	Gondar?	Madras?
Tarsus?	The Dead Sea?	Pondicherry?
Smyrna?	Teflis?	Tanjore?
Angora?	Teheran?	Cape Comorin?
Diarbekir?	Ispahan?	Columbo?
Aleppo?	Bushire?	Trincomalee?
Damascus?	Bukharia?	Seringapatam?
Bagdad?	Samarcand?	Bombay?
Acre?	Cabul?	Surat?
Mount Sinai?	Kelat?	Lassa?
Oman?	Cashgar?	Lake Dembea?
Muscat?	Cashmere?	Great Salt Desert
Suez?	Lahore?	Desert of Cobi?
Alexandria?	Delhi?	Calcutta?
Rosetta?	Nepaul?	Caucasian Mountains?
Damietta?	Benares?	Ghaut Mountains?

941. In what country are the following rivers, and into what do they flow?

Meinder?	Indus?	Nerbuddah?
Tigris?	Ganges?	Godavery?
Euphrates?	Hoogly?	

MAP OF AFRICA.

942. What countries does Africa contain?

Answer. Africa contains the Barbary States and the French colony of Algeria, in the north; Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, in the northeast; Western Africa, Southern Africa, Southeastern Africa, and the African Islands. (*See Questions 14 and 1065.*)

943. How is Africa bounded?

944. What cape forms the southern extremity of Africa?

945. What island east of the south part of Africa?

946. What are the north, south, east, and west capes of Africa?

947. What countries are included in the Barbary States?

Answer. Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

948. Morocco, or Marocco, is bounded,

N. by the Mediterranean; E. by Algeria;
S. by the Desert of Sahara, or W. by the Atlantic Ocean.
Great Desert;

Capital, Marocco.

[Population (estimated), 100,000.]

949. Algeria, formerly Algiers, but now a French possession?

N. by the Mediterranean; E. by Tunis;
S. by the Great Desert; W. by Marocco.

Capital, Algeria.

[Population, 30,000.]

950. Tunis?

N. by the Mediterranean; E. by the Mediterranean and Trip-
S. by the Desert of Sahara; W. by Algeria. [oli;

Capital, Tunis.

[Population estimated from 100,000 to 150,000.]

951. Tripoli?

N. by the Mediterranean; E. by Barca;
S. by Fezzan; W. by Tunis.

Capital, Tripoli.

[Population estimated at 15,000.]

Barca and Fezzan are both dependencies of Tripoli.

952. Barca?

N. by the Mediterranean; E. by Egypt;
S. by the Desert of Lybia; W. by Tripoli.

[This region was formerly the seat of the Pentapolis, or five Grecian cities, Berenice, Arsinoe, Barca, Apollonia, and Cyrene, of which Berenice, now called Bengazi, is the only one retaining the least importance.]

953. Fezzan?

N. by Tripoli; E., S., and W. by the Desert.

Capital, Mourzouk.

[Population estimated at 3500.]

954. Egypt?

N. by the Mediterranean; E. by the Red Sea and Isthmus of
S. by Nubia; Suez, which connects Asia with
W. by the Desert of Sahara; Africa.

Capital, Cairo.

[Population, including suburbs, 250,000.]

955. Nubia?

N. by Egypt; E. by the Red Sea;
S. by Abyssinia; W. by Darfur and the Great Des-

Capital, New Dongola, or Maraka.

[ert.

956. Abyssinia?

N. by Nubia and the Red Sea; E. by Adel and the Strait of Babel-
S. by the country of the Gal- mandel;
las, or East Africa; W. by Nubia.

Gondar is the principal place. Ankobar is the capital of the kingdom of Shoa.

957. Soudan, or Nigritia, is a vast region of Central Africa, the limits of which are undefined. It is bounded, so far as it is known,
 N. by the Desert of Sahara; E. by Kordofan;
 S. by the parallel of 6° N.; W. by Senegambia.

958. Guinea?

N. and N.E. by Senegambia S. by Southern Africa;
 and Nigritia; W. by the Atlantic.

The coasts of Guinea are called the Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, and the Calabar Coast. In the interior are the kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, and Benin. In South Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. Sierra Leone, an English colony, and Liberia, a free republic, are on the northwest part of Guinea.

959. Caffraria?

N. by Southern Africa; E. and S. by the Indian Ocean;
 W. by Cape Colony.

Caffraria, or Kafraria, is now subject to Britain, and its limits are much smaller than they were on the old maps.

960. What colony in the south part of Africa?

961. Where is the country of the Hottentots?

962. What channel separates Madagascar from Africa?

963. What country west of the Mozambique channel?

964. What are the principal rivers of Africa, and through what countries do they flow?

Answer. The principal rivers of Africa are the Nile, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Congo, Orange, and Cuama.
 (See map for the countries through which they flow.)

965. What are the principal islands of Africa, and to what country are they nearest?

Answer. Madagascar, Socotra, Mauritius, Bourbon, on the east; the Canaries, Madeira, Azores, Cape Verd, and St. Helena, on the west. (See map for the countries near them.)

966. What are the principal mountains of Africa, and in what country are they?

Answer. The Atlas Mountains, in the north; Mountains of the Moon, Kong Mountains, in the central part; Table Mountain, Peak of Teneriffe. (See map for the countries near them.)

967. What is a remarkable natural feature of Africa?

Answer. Africa is remarkable for its deserts, of which Sahara, or the Great Desert, is the largest.

968. What is meant by the terms Upper and Lower Egypt, and where is each? (*See Question 220 for the meaning of the term.*)

Answer. Upper Egypt is south of Cairo; Lower Egypt is between Cairo and the Mediterranean.

969. In what part of Egypt is the Delta?

(*See Question 1024.*)

970. In which division of Egypt is each of the following places? (*See Question 1068.*)

Thebes?	Rosetta?	Siut?
Syene?	Damietta?	Suez?
Girge?	Cairo?	Aboukir?*
Alexandria?	The Delta?	The Pyramids?

971. By what river is Nubia watered?

972. What are the two principal states, or kingdoms, of Nubia, and which is in the southern part?

Answer. Dongola and Sennaar.

973. In what direction from Nubia and from the Red Sea is Abyssinia?

974. On what lake is Gondar, the chief town of Abyssinia?

Answer. Lake Dembea.

975. What mountains in the Barbary States?

976. Which is the largest of the Barbary States?

977. Where is the Desert of Sahara, and what is its size?

Answer. The Desert of Sahara is two thousand miles long and one thousand miles broad. (*See map.*)

978. What countries does Western Africa comprise?

Answer. Western Africa comprehends all the countries between Benguela and the Desert of Sahara, and consists of the following countries: Senegambia, in the north; Guinea, in the middle; Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela, in the south.

* The town of Aboukir is famous in history for a celebrated battle fought by Lord Nelson (August 1st, 1798) in its harbor, in which he took nine French ships of the line, and destroyed two others. It was in this battle that the ship L'Orient was blown up, with its commander, Captain Casabianca, a name celebrated by a poem with that title.

979. What countries are embraced in Central Africa ?

Answer. Central Africa is but little known. Soudan, or Nigritia, which is south of Sahara, contains the kingdoms of Timbuctoo, Houssa, Bambarra, Kassina, and Bornou.

980. What does Southern Africa contain ?

Answer. Southern Africa contains Caffraria, the land of the Hottentots, and the English settlement of Cape Colony.

981. What does Southeastern Africa contain ?

Answer. Southeastern Africa contains Sofala, Monomotopa, Mozambique, Zanguebar, Magadoxa, Adel, and Ajan.

982. What are the principal islands on the eastern coast of Africa, and in what water are they ?

Answer. The principal islands of Africa are Madagascar, Socotra, Zanzibar, Comoro, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

983. What islands on the west of Africa, and in what water are they ?

Answer. The Madeira Isles, Azores, Cape Verd, Canaries, and St. Helena.

984. In what country or island, and on what river or water, is each of the following places ?

Cairo ?	Benin ?	Kurrechane ?
Dongola ?	Fezzan ?	Cape Town ?
Sennaar ?	Monrovia ?	Teneriffe ?
Alexandria ?	Bambarra ?	Tafilet ?
Rosetta ?	Atlas Mountains ?	Sallee ?
Damietta ?	Gondar ?	Mequinez ?
The Pyramids ?	Morocco ?	Derne ?
Teembo ?	Fez ?	Bingazi ?
Abomey ?	Tripoli ?	Ceuta ?
Sierra Leone ?	Mogadore ?	Constantina ?
Liberia ?	Tangier ?	Tunis ?
Barca ?	Kassina ?	Sahara? (<i>desert.*</i>)
Houssa ?	Lattakoo ?	Bornou ?

* The Desert of Sahara is nearly 2000 miles long, and nearly 1000 miles from north to south. An oasis, as has already been explained, is a small tract of fertile land in the midst of a desert, where travelers stop for refreshment, especially for water. When the springs fail, the caravans perish. In 1798, a caravan from Morocco, consisting of 2000 persons and 1800 camels, perished in this desert.

The Delta ?	Axum ?	Table Mountain ?
Timbuctoo ?	Melinda ?	Mountains of the
Thebes ?	Mourzouk ?	Moen ?
Syene ?	Peak of Teneriffe ?	

OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING QUESTIONS.

985. What are the inhabitants of the following countries called, and what language do they speak ?

Country.	Inhabitants.	Language.
United States ?	Americans.	English.
Mexico ?	Mexicans.	Spanish.
Chili ?	Chilians.	"
Peru ?	Peruvians.	"
Brazil ?	Brazilians.	Portuguese.
Norway ?	Norwegians.	Danish.
Sweden ?	Swedes.	Swedish.
Switzerland ?	Swiss.	German and French.
France ?	French.	French.
Spain ?	Spaniards.	Spanish.
Portugal ?	Portuguese.	Portuguese.
Italy ?	Italians.	Italian.
Holland ?	Dutch.	Dutch.
Belgium ?	Belgians.	German.
Germany ?	Germans.	"
England ?	English.	English.
Scotland ?	Scotch.	" and Gaelic.
Ireland ?	Irish.	" and Irish.
Wales ?	Welsh.	" and Welsh.
China ?	Chinese.	Chinese.
Turkey ?	Turks.	Turkish.
Arabia ?	Arabians.	Arabic and Turkish.
Genoa ?	Genoese.	Italian.

GOVERNMENTS.

986. Different nations have different forms of government, of which there are two different kinds, called hereditary and elective.

987. An hereditary government is one in which the supreme authority descends from father to son, or, if there be no son, to the next nearest relative. Such is the government of England, Spain, Portugal, &c.

988. An elective government is one in which the head of the government is elected by the people, or by electors chosen by the people. Such is the government of the United States.

989. Again, governments are divided into absolute and limited. An absolute government is one in which the will of the sovereign is the law of the land, and he is unrestrained by a written Constitution or by other laws. Such is the government of Turkey and Russia.

990. A limited government is one in which the power of the sovereign or supreme magistrate is restrained by a written Constitution, laws, or fixed principles. Such is the government of England and the United States.

991. Another distinction in government is founded on the tenure by which the head of the government holds his office. If the head of the government retain his office during his life, he is called a king, an emperor, prince, grand duke, sultan, &c. If he be chosen for a limited period, he is called a president or director, &c.

992. The following Table presents the form of government, the title of the chief magistrate, and the religion of the principal nations of the world.

[The letters C., P., and G. designate respectively the Catholic, Protestant, and Greek denominations of Christianity.]

United States of America	Limited.	Elective.	President.	Christian.
England, including Scotland, Ireland, British America, and the British Possessions in various parts of the world	Limited.	Hereditary.	King or Queen.	Christian.
Russia	Absolute.	Hereditary.	Czar or Emperor.	Christian.
France	Limited.	Hereditary.	Emperor. [or.	Christian.
Spain	Limited.	Hereditary.	King or Queen.	Christian.
Portugal	Limited.	Hereditary.	King or Queen.	Christian.
Sweden and Norway	Limited.	Hereditary.	King.	Christian.
Denmark	Limited.*	Hereditary.	King.	Christian.
Prussia	Limited.	Hereditary.	King.	P. & C. Christian.

* Denmark was an absolute monarchy previous to the year 1834, with the exception of the Duchy of Lauenburg.

Austria.....	Absolute.	Hereditary.		C. Christian.
Germany is a mere confederation of a large number of states, governed by sovereigns of different names, as grand dukes, dukes, electors, landgraves, palatines, &c., with Austria and Prussia as the leading powers.....				P. & C. Christian.
Switzerland.....	Limited & Elective.	Directory.		C. & P. Christian.
Italy is also divided into a number of political divisions mostly subject to Austria.				
States of the Church..	Limited & Elective.	Pope.		C. Christian.
Sardinia.....	Limited & Hereditary.	King.		C. Christian.
Two Sicilies.....	Limited & Elective.	King.		C. Christian.
Tuscany (including Lucca).....	Limited & Hereditary.	Grand Duke.		C. Christian.
Greece.....	Limited & Hereditary.	King.		G. Christian.
Turkey (including Turkey in Asia), or the Ottoman Empire.....	Absolute & Hereditary.	Sultan, Emperor, or Grand Seigneur.		Mohammedan.

Most of the countries in Asia and Africa, as well as the islands of the Pacific Ocean, not colonized by Europeans, are under an absolute government, and are generally either of the Mohammedan or Pagan religion. Their sovereign princes are called *emperors*, as in China and Japan; *pacha*, as in Egypt; *shah*, as in Persia; *kings*, as among many of the African nations; chiefs, &c.

THE HUMAN SPECIES.

993. Mankind consists of two great classes, the White and the Black. There are also intermediate varieties of color, which has given rise to the following divisions, called by geographers Races, namely, the Caucasian, or White Race; the Mongolian, Tawny, or Olive Race; the Malay, or Dark Brown Race; the Ethiopian, Negro, or Black Race; and the Copper, or Red Race.

994. The Caucasian Race includes most of the Europeans, the Circassians, Georgians, Arabians, Turks, Persians, and Hindoos.

995. The Mongolian, or Olive Race, includes the Chinese, and many of the eastern and southern parts of Asia.

996. The Malay, or Dark Brown Race, occupies the peninsula of Malaya (or Malacca), and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

997. The Ethiopian, or Black Race, includes the Negroes of Africa and their descendants in all parts of the world (including the slaves in the United States), the Hottentots, Caffres, and the blacks of Australia.

998. The Copper-colored, or Red Race, comprises the Indians of America.

[Mulattoes and Mestizoes are mixtures of the races, the former having one parent white and the other black, and the latter having one parent white and the other of the red race. Creoles are natives of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European ancestors.]

To this account of the different races of mankind it may be added, that the most civilized and enlightened countries of the world are those which are inhabited by the descendants of the Caucasian or white race. Among them, the arts and sciences flourish most vigorously, knowledge is most widely diffused, and religion wears its most rational form, divested of bigotry and superstition. Among the most enlightened nations are the inhabitants of the United States, and of Great Britain, France, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and generally those nations in which the Christian religion prevails.

Next in order follow the countries where the Mohammedan religion is prevalent, and lowest in the scale stand those nations that worship the sun, the moon, idols, or other objects of similar nature.

METALS, PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

999. Iron, the most useful of all the metals, is the most widely diffused. It is found in almost every country in the world; but it is always most valuable when found in the vicinity of coal mines, because the coal is needed to reduce the iron ore to pure metal. The best iron is from Sweden and Russia.

1000. Coal is of two kinds, the bituminous, or soft coal, and the anthracite, or hard kind. Bituminous coal is found in vast quantities in Newcastle, Durham, Northumberland, Whitehaven, and other places in England, and also in the British provinces in North America. Anthracite and bituminous coal abounds in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and the western states generally. Anthracite is most abundant in Pennsylvania. Coal is also found in almost all the countries of the world, and is almost as widely diffused as iron.

1001. Gold and silver, otherwise called the precious metals, are found in small quantities in various parts of the earth, but in the greatest abundance in Mexico, Peru, California, and Australia. Platinum (or platina), the heaviest of all known substances, a metal about one quarter of the value of gold, is found in Siberia, Peru, and Brazil, and is used in Russia for coinage. The value of pure gold is about \$18 an ounce, of platinum about \$5, and of silver \$1 25 an ounce.

1002. Mercury, or quicksilver, is from Austria, Spain, Italy, East Indies, Brazil, and Peru.

1003. Copper is found in great abundance in Cornwall, Devonshire, Wales, and Anglesea, in England. It is also found in Sweden, Russia, Persia, Japan, China, Chili, and other countries. It has also lately been found in great abundance in the United States in the vicinity of Lake Superior. The copper of Japan is of a purer and more valuable kind than that from any other part of the world.

[See *M'Culloch's Com. Dic.*, Art. *Copper*.]

1004. Zinc, spelter, or tutenag, came originally from China. It has since been found abundantly in England, Scotland, Saxony, Austria,

and in the United States, particularly in Missouri. It is a very useful metal, on account of the facility with which it unites with copper to form brass and other compounds.

1005. Lead is found in large quantities in England and the United States, particularly Missouri.

1006. Sponge. The best kind is from Turkey and the Mediterranean. An inferior kind comes from the Bahama Islands.

1007. Tea is the produce of China.

1008. Coffee is from Batavia, on the island of Java, from Africa, and the West India Islands.

1009. Sugar is from the East and West Indies, and from the Southern States, particularly Louisiana.

1010. Cotton is produced in the Southern States, particularly in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It is also imported from the East Indies.

1011. Tobacco is raised in immense quantities in the Southern and Southwestern States, particularly in Virginia, Louisiana, and Kentucky, and other states in their vicinity. A superior kind is from Havana, in the island of Cuba, and an inferior kind from the East Indies.

1012. Rice is from the Southern States, particularly South Carolina, which produces the best kind of rice. It grows abundantly in the East and West Indies, and many other tropical countries, and it is more generally used for food than any other kind of grain.

1013. Spices (including cinnamon, cassia, nutmegs, mace, cloves, ginger, pimento or allspice) are principally from the East Indies and Guiana. Cinnamon is found only in Ceylon and Cochin China. Cassia, resembling cinnamon, is found in China and Borneo. Nutmegs of the best kind are from the Moluccas, or Spice Islands. Mace is from the nutmeg-tree. Cloves, originally from the Moluccas, have been transplanted in Guiana. Ginger is from China, the East and West Indies. Allspice is from the West Indies. Pepper (black) is from the East Indies, particularly Java, Ceylon, and Sumatra. Red pepper is from Cayenne, in Guiana, and hence its name.

1014. Silk is from China, Hindostan, and other Eastern countries. It is also produced in Spain, the Barbary States, and Turkey.

1015. Almonds grow only in warm countries. They are produced in Spain, the Barbary States, and Turkey.

1016. Raisins are dried grapes. They are produced in Turkey, Spain, Portugal, and other warm countries, particularly in the vicinity of the Mediterranean. Sultana raisins (or raisins without stones) are from the Ionian Islands.

1017. Figs come from Turkey, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, and Northern Africa.

1018. Currants. The small seedless raisins are from Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.

1019. Oranges grow in great abundance in all warm countries, particularly in the West Indies, Sicily, Spain, &c. Also in Florida and other Southern States.

1020. Lemons are from the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Florida, and other warm countries.

1021. Mahogany. The best is from St. Domingo, and other West India islands. An inferior kind is from Honduras.

1022. Molasses is from the West Indies and New Orleans. The best kind, called the Sugar-house, comes from those places where sugar is refined.

1023. Wine, made from grapes, comes from France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and the Madeira Islands. It is also made in many of the Western States.

1024. Wheat and flour are produced in the states of Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and others of the Southern and Western States.

1025. Indian Corn, or Maize, is raised in all the Northern, Middle, and Southern States.

1026. Camphor is from China, Japan, and the East Indies.

1027. Chocolate is manufactured from cocoa, raised in Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

1028. Cork comes from Portugal, Spain, and other countries in the south of Europe.

1029. Diamonds are from Golconda, in Hindostan, Borneo, Mexico, and Brazil.

1030. Flax, from which linen is produced, grows easily in most countries. Most of the best linen is from Ireland, France, and Italy.

1031. India Rubber, or Caoutchouc, is from Guiana and other parts of South America, and particularly Brazil.

1032. Ivory is from Africa and the southern countries of Asia.

1033. Olives are from Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, and other warm countries.

1034. Pineapples are principally from the West India islands. They grow only in warm countries.

1035. Prunes are principally from the south of France.

1036. Hardware, comprising all articles made of steel, iron, or brass, &c., used to be imported principally from England. Nails, screws, locks, bolts, &c., were from Birmingham; knives, scissors, razors, swords, and cutting instruments, called cutlery, from Sheffield; pins, from Gloucester. Most of these articles, and many of them of better quality, are now manufactured in the New England States, particularly in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

The cotton goods of Manchester, in England, the woolen goods of Leeds, Wakefield, Exeter, and Norwich, the carpets of Kidderminster, Wilton, and other English towns, the stockings of Nottingham and Leicester, the pins of Gloucester, have been in a great measure supplanted by the manufacturers of the Eastern and Middle States.*

* The woolen manufactures of Massachusetts alone, in the year 1850, amounted to more than twelve and a half millions of dollars. The cotton manufactures of the same state amounted to over nineteen and a half mill-

1037. Fish. The fisheries of the United States amounted, in 1850, to ten millions of dollars. Vessels in large numbers, employing more than twenty thousand men, were employed to obtain oil and whalebone from whales, in the Pacific; codfish from the Banks of Newfoundland and the shores along the coast; mackerel, herring, white-fish, turtle, oysters, &c. In the fisheries, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine are most extensively engaged.

Animals. To this account of the most useful productions of the earth, it may be added that the most useful animals are found in the greatest abundance in the temperate regions of the earth. The horse, the ox (or animals of the cow kind), the sheep, abound in these regions, and thrive better than in very cold or extremely hot climates. Animals of a ferocious kind, as the lion, the tiger, and other large animals of the cat kind, are found in warm climates. The elephant and the camel are likewise natives of warm climates. The bear, and the wolf, and animals in general having long and thick fur, are found principally in cold countries. The crocodile, the alligator, and large and venomous serpents, as well as the largest and most poisonous insects and reptiles, are natives of hot climates.

OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

1038. What is the shape of the earth?

Answer. The shape of the earth is round, like a ball. Bodies that are round in all directions, like a ball, are called spheres, or spherical bodies. Bodies that are round, like a wheel, in only one direction, are called circular bodies. The earth, being round (or nearly so) in all directions, is called a sphere, or spherical body.

1039. What is meant by the axis of the earth?

Answer. A straight line passing through the centre of the earth, from north to south, is called the axis of the earth; and the extremities of the axis are called the poles of the earth. The northern end is called the north pole, and the southern end is called the south pole. There is, in reality, no such thing as an axis of the earth, but it is only an imaginary line supposed to pass through the earth, around which it seems to turn.

1040. What is the equator?

Answer. The equator is an imaginary line passing around the earth from east to west, being in all its parts at an equal distance from the poles. As this line is supposed to pass wholly around the earth, it is in reality a circle. It is sometimes called the equinoctial line, and sometimes simply *the line*.

1041. What is latitude?

Answer. Latitude is the distance from the equator toward the

ions. The value of the cotton before it was manufactured, which was obtained from the Southern and Southwestern States, was over eleven millions of dollars. The manufactures of pig, wrought, and cast iron, in Pennsylvania, the same year, amounted to over *twenty millions* of dollars, and in New York to nearly eleven millions of dollars.

poles. Distance from the equator toward the north pole is called north latitude; distance from the equator toward the south pole is called south latitude.

1042. What is longitude?

Answer. Longitude is distance east or west from some well known place. Distance east is called east longitude, distance west is called west longitude.

1043. What is the use of latitude and longitude?

Answer. The use of latitude and longitude is to enable us to find any place on the earth when we do not know the country or water in which it is situated.

1044. How are latitude and longitude measured?

Answer. Latitude and longitude are both measured on circles surrounding the earth. These circles, like all other circles, are divided into three hundred and sixty equal parts, called degrees, and each degree is divided into sixty equal parts, called minutes; the minutes are also subdivided into sixty equal parts, called seconds.

1045. When the equator is not represented on the map (*as in the map of Europe, for instance*), how can you tell whether the latitude is north or south?

Answer. By noticing in what manner the figures on the sides of the map, representing the latitude, increase. If the figures increase toward the north (or the upper part of the map), it is north latitude. If they increase toward the south (or the lower part of the map), it is south latitude. In like manner, when the figures representing the longitude increase toward the east (or the right hand), it is east longitude; if they increase toward the west (or left side of the map), the longitude is west.

1046. What are the circles called on which latitude is measured?

Answer. The circles on which latitude is measured are called meridians. They cross the equator on both sides of the earth, and pass through the poles directly around the earth. They are called meridians from a Latin word signifying midday, because when the sun is directly over any one of them, it is midday, or twelve o'clock at noon, to all places through which that meridian passes. On the map of the world these meridians are represented by the lines drawn from the north to the south pole. These lines, it must be remembered, are all of them circles, although some of them appear on the map to be straight lines. For the sake of convenience, latitude is expressed on the outermost of these circles on the map of the world, and on the other maps on the east and west edge of the maps. The meridians are sometimes called meridional lines; and as every place has a meridian or meridional line, the number of them may be increased on the map at pleasure. The meridians are sometimes called north and south lines, because they run directly north and south.

1047. What are the circles called on which longitude is measured?

Answer. Longitude is generally measured on the equator, or on one of the circles parallel to the equator. These circles are called parallels of latitude, because all places, on any one of them, have the same latitude. As the circles representing the parallels of latitude decrease in size as they approach the poles, the degrees of longitude, which are parts of these circles, also decrease in size toward the north and south. At the equator, the degrees of latitude and longitude are nearly equal to one another;* but at any distance north or south of the equator, the degrees of longitude are shorter than the degrees of latitude, because they are parts of a smaller circle.

1048. What is the greatest latitude a place can have?

Answer. Latitude is the distance from the equator to the poles; and as this distance from the equator to the poles is just one quarter of a great circle surrounding the earth, and this circle is divided into three hundred and sixty parts, called degrees, latitude can never be more than a quarter of the circle, or a quarter of three hundred and sixty degrees, which is ninety degrees. Latitude, therefore, can never exceed ninety degrees. There are therefore ninety degrees of north latitude, and ninety degrees of south latitude.

1049. What is the greatest longitude a place can have?

Answer. Longitude is reckoned on a circle surrounding the earth, and is measured both toward the east and the west. This circle is also divided into three hundred and sixty degrees, one half of which (namely, one hundred and eighty degrees) is numbered toward the east, and the other half toward the west. Longitude, therefore, can never exceed one hundred and eighty degrees. If we measure one half of a circle toward the east, and the other half toward the west, the numbers, as they increase both toward the east and the west, will meet at the one hundred and eightieth degree; therefore the one hundred and eightieth degree of east longitude will be the same as the one hundred and eightieth degree of west longitude.

1050. From what place is longitude generally computed?

Answer. Longitude is computed by different nations from different points—generally from the capital of their respective countries. In our maps it is computed both from Washington and Greenwich.† The longitude from Washington is given at the top of some maps,

* The degrees of latitude and longitude at the equator are not *exactly* equal to one another, on account of the spheroidal form of the earth, the equatorial diameter being about thirty-four miles longer than the polar diameter.

† Greenwich is a large town about five miles east of London. There is in Greenwich a royal observatory, where astronomical and geographical calculations are made, and the longitude for English navigators is computed from this place. As Greenwich is very near London, the most noted city in the world, the longitude computed from Greenwich is generally called the longitude from London; but the longitude from London is about five minutes, or what is the same thing, five miles, west of that from Greenwich. In many atlases, the longitude on the map of the world is represented as the "*longitude from London*," while in other maps it is expressed as the "*longitude from Greenwich*."

and the longitude from London or Greenwich at the bottom. In other maps this order is reversed, and the longitude from London is given at the top, while that from Washington is at the bottom of the map. As more frequent use is made of the calculations from Greenwich, the longitude should generally be given from Greenwich.

1051. What is the latitude of the following places?

[N.B.—In mentioning the latitude of a place, always remember to say whether it is *north* or *south*.]

Boston?	Copenhagen?	Rostak?
London?	Moscow?	Medina?
Washington?	Mexico?	Borneo?
Madrid?	Havana?	Cape Horn?
Paris?	Celebes?	Sumatra?
Constantinople?	Canton?	Good Hope?
St. Petersburg?	Calcutta?	St. Roque?

} capes.

[The pupil may refer either to the map of the world, or to the map of the country in which the place is situated, in order to find the latitude, etc.]

1052. What is the longitude of the following places?

[In mentioning the longitude, always remember to say whether it is *east* or *west*.]

New York?	Rome?	Nankin?
Boston?	Constantinople?	Calcutta?
Mexico?	Berlin?	Cape Horn?
Washington?	Pekin?	Cape of Good Hope?
Paris?	Philadelphia?	Madrid?

1053. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does each of the grand divisions of the earth lie?

Answer. North America, 8 and 80 north, 20 and 160 west.

South America, 12 north and 56 south, 35 and 80 west.

Europe, 35 and 75 north, 10 west and 60 east.

Asia, 1 and 75 north, 30 and 180 east.

Africa, 35 north and 36 south, 20 west and 50 east.

New Holland, 10 and 36 south, 110 and 150 east.

1054. What is the latitude and longitude of the following places?

Pekin?	Paris?	Philadelphia?
Boston?	Rome?	St. Louis?
Nankin?	Constantinople?	New Orleans?
Cape Horn?	Madrid?	Cincinnati?
Lima?	Lisbon?	Genoa?
Rio Janeiro?	Algiers?	Cairo?
Mexico?	Berlin?	St. Helena?
New York?	Canton?	Sandwich Islands?
Washington?	Calcutta?	Greenland?
London?	Baltimore?	Cape of Good Hope?
Montreal?	Peru?	

1055. What places are situated in the following degrees of latitude and longitude ?

Thirty-one north, thirty-six east ?

Twenty-three north, one hundred and thirteen east ?

Thirty-three north, seventy-nine west ?

Fifty-one north, eight west ?

Fifty-six north, four west ?

Twelve south, seventy-six west ?

Forty north, eight west ?

No latitude, seventy-eight west ?

1056. Of what use is the knowledge of the latitude of a place, besides enabling us to find the place ?

Answer. The knowledge of the latitude of a place enables us to determine very nearly the temperature of the climate.* The nearer a place is to the equator, the hotter is the climate ; and the nearer a place is to the poles, the colder is the climate. But when a place is situated on a high mountain, or any situation much above the level of the sea, the climate will be temperate, although it is near the equator.

* The temperature of any place, and consequently the climate of that place, depend in great measure on the manner in which the sun shines on the place. Owing to the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit, the sun shines on each successive day in a different manner on every place on the surface of the earth ; and those places are the hottest where the sun, at twelve o'clock, shines *most directly overhead*.

But the sun *never* shines *directly overhead* in any place which is more than twenty-three and a half degrees north or south of the equator ; but it *always* shines directly overhead in some places within twenty-three and a half degrees north or south of the equator. Consequently, those places must be the hottest, or have the warmest climate, which are nearest to the places where the sun shines *directly overhead*.

When the sun shines directly overhead, the rays are said to be vertical, or to fall vertically on the earth. On the 21st of March, the sun's rays are vertical at the equator, and it is then hottest at the equator. On every successive day they become vertical to places a little north of the equator, till they reach the latitude of twenty-three and a half degrees north, when they *return* backward in the same manner, till, on the 23d of September, they again reach the equator, from which they proceed in a southerly direction until they reach twenty-three and a half degrees of south latitude, when they again turn back to the equator. (*See note, page 108.*)

This apparent motion of the vertical rays of the sun is caused by the motion of the earth in its orbit ; and the same cause produces the variation of the seasons, and the difference in the length of the days and nights.

When the sun's rays are not vertical, they are oblique, and appear to come from a point a little north or south of the point directly overhead. All places north of twenty-three and a half degrees of north latitude see the sun toward the south at twelve o'clock ; and all places south of twenty-three and a half degrees see the sun toward the north at the same hour. Consequently, all shadows at twelve o'clock are cast toward the north in north latitude, and toward the south in south latitude, except between the tropics ; but, between the tropics, during one half of the year, shadows are cast toward the north, and during the other half of the year they are cast toward the south. When the sun is vertical at any place, no shadows will be cast at twelve o'clock.

1057. What is meant by zones ?

Answer. The literal meaning of the word zone is a *girdle*; but, in geography, the term zone is used to express certain divisions of the earth's surface, made with respect to the climate, or the degree of heat and cold.

1058. How many zones are there, and what are they called ?

Answer. There are five zones, namely, the Torrid Zone, the northern Temperate, the southern Temperate, the northern Frigid, and the southern Frigid Zones.

1059. Where is each of these zones ?

Answer. The Torrid Zone lies between two circles called the tropics.* The Temperate Zones lie between the tropics and two circles, called the polar circles. The two Frigid Zones lie between the polar circles and the poles. The two circles called the tropics are parallel to the equator, and are each at the distance of twenty-three degrees and a half from it. One is on the north side of the equator, and is called the Tropic of Cancer; the other is on the south side, and is called the Tropic of Capricorn. These circles are represented on maps by dotted lines. The polar circles lie sixty-six and a half degrees from the equator, or twenty-three and a half degrees from the poles. One is north of the equator, and is called the Arctic Circle; the other is south of the equator, and is called the Antarctic Circle. The polar circles are represented on the map by dotted lines.

1060. What is the latitude of each of the following particulars ?

The Arctic Circle ?	The Tropic of Capricorn ?
The Antarctic Circle ?	The Equator ?
The Tropic of Cancer ?	The North Pole and the South Pole ?

1061. Between what degrees of latitude is each of the following ?

The Torrid Zone ?	The North Frigid Zone ?
The North Temperate Zone ?	The South Frigid Zone ?
The South Temperate Zone ?	

1062. In what zone do the following countries lie ?

United States ?	Spain ?	Borneo ?
England ?	West Indies ?	Sumatra ?
France ?	Madagascar ?	Mexico ?

* The tropics are imaginary circles, supposed to be drawn on the surface of the earth, to represent the northern and southern limits of the vertical rays of the sun. They are so called from the Greek word Tropos, which signifies a *turning*, because from these points the vertical rays of the sun *return* toward the equator. The northern tropic is called the TROPIC OF CANCER, because the sun, as viewed from the earth, appears to be in the constellation of Cancer when the vertical rays fall on the twenty-third and a half degree of north latitude. The southern tropic is called the TROPIC OF CAPRICORN, because the sun appears to be in the constellation of Capricorn when the vertical rays fall on the twenty-third and a half degree of south latitude.

Greenland?	Guiana?	Barbary States?
Italy?	New Holland?	Lapland?
Turkey?	Canary Islands?	Russia?
Peru?	St. Helena?	Hindustan?

1063. Of what use is the knowledge of the longitude of a place, besides assisting us to find the place?

Answer. A knowledge of the longitude of places enables us to tell the difference of time in different places. It is exactly twelve o'clock at a place when the sun is directly over the meridian of a place. To all places east, the time is later; to all places west, the time is earlier, than twelve o'clock. Now the earth turns around on its axis every day, that is, once in about twenty-four hours; and as the circumference of the earth, like all other circles, is divided into three hundred and sixty degrees, it follows that it turns round at the rate of fifteen degrees every hour, because three hundred and sixty divided by twenty-four gives fifteen. Every fifteen degrees difference in longitude, therefore, makes the difference of one hour in time, and every degree makes the difference of four minutes. Thus, when it is twelve o'clock at any place, it is one o'clock at all places fifteen degrees east of it, and eleven o'clock at all places fifteen degrees west of it.

1064. In what direction are shadows cast at twelve o'clock at noon at the following places? (*To answer these questions, the pupil must look at the note to Question 1065.*)

New York?	Newfoundland?	Norway?
Boston?	Brazil?	The Azores?
London?	California?	Peru?
Paris?	United States?	Spain?
Madrid?	Patagonia?	Russia?
New Zealand?	Ireland?	Canada?
Sweden?	New Holland?	Mexico?
St. Domingo?	Madagascar?	Cape of Good Hope?
Chili?	Cape Horn?	

1065. In what direction are shadows thrown at the following places on the 21st of June, when the sun is vertical (or directly overhead) at the Tropic of Cancer?

Brazil?	Sumatra?	New Holland?
Peru?	Borneo?	New Zealand?
Madagascar?	Celebes?	Sandwich Islands?

1066. In what direction will shadows be cast at the same places (*mentioned in Question 1065*) on the 23d of September, when the sun is vertical at the equator; and also on the 21st of December, when it is vertical at the Tropic of Capricorn? (*Give a separate answer to each question.*)

1067. Judging by the latitude alone, which of the following places has the warmer climate?

New York or Boston?	The Sandwich or the Bahama Isl.
Paris or London?	ands?
New York or Quebec?	New York or Madrid?
Boston or Montreal?	France or Spain?
Baltimore or New Orleans?	Turkey or Arabia?
Borneo or New Holland?	Egypt or Persia?

[N.B.—Owing to causes which have not been fully explained, it has been found that places on the eastern continent are generally as warm as places ten degrees farther south on the western continent.]

LENGTH OF DAYS AND NIGHTS.

[The length of the day and the night differs most in places farthest from the equator. The farther a place is from the equator, the longer will be the day and the shorter the night during one half of the year, and the longer the night and the shorter the day during the other half of the year. The longest days and shortest nights occur in north latitude from March to June, and in south latitude from September to December.]

1068. On the 21st of June, which has the longer day?

New York or London?	Baltimore or Madrid?
Boston or Paris?	New Orleans or Havana?

1069. When it is twelve o'clock at noon at London, what o'clock is it at the following places? (*See answer to Question 1063.*)

Paris?	Constantinople?	Sandwich Islands?
Boston?	Canton?	St. Petersburg?
New York?	Calcutta?	Madrid?
Washington?	Cape Horn?	Vienna?
New Orleans?	Lima?	Lisbon?

DIRECTION OF PLACES.

[In answering the following questions, the pupils will stand or sit with their faces to the north, and *point* to the direction in which the place is situated.]

1070. In what direction are the following places from the spot where you now are?

Rome?	Portland?	Sandwich Islands?
Paris?	Harrisburg?	St. Petersburg?
Lisbon?	Washington?	Nankin?
New York?	London?	Borneo?
Philadelphia?	Canton?	Madagascar?
Baltimore?	New Holland?	Egypt?
New Orleans?	Greenland?	Havana?

1071. Why do some countries appear larger on some maps than on others?

Answer. On account of the different scale on which they are drawn. Thus, the map of the world presents all the countries of the world on a single page; while the map of Europe presents Europe alone on a similar page. A map which presents the fewest degrees of latitude and longitude on the same space is drawn on the largest scale.

TRAVELS ON THE MAPS.

[In the following questions, any other place in which this book may be used may be substituted for New York.]

1072. Through what waters must a vessel sail in going from New York to each of the following places?

London?	Lisbon?	Mexico?
Liverpool?	Calcutta?	Cuba?
Havre or Paris?	Canton?	Amsterdam?
Rio Janeiro?	Pekin?	Cayenne?
Japan?	St. Petersburg?	Mahon?
New Holland?	New Orleans?	Sandwich Islands?
Valparaiso?	Lima?	Rome?
Gold Coast of Africa?	Madagascar?	Stockholm?
Madrid?	Batavia?	N.W. Coast of America?
Constantinople?	Algiers?	Hamburg?
	Copenhagen?	

1073. What are the names of the different countries contained in the whole world?

(See Questions 9 to 16.)

MOUNTAINS.

1074. What are some of the highest mountains in the world?

Answer. The highest mountains in the world, with the length of the whole chain to which they respectively belong, are as follows:

Name of Mountains.	Country in which they are situated.	Height.	Length of the chain.
Himmaleh (or Himalaya) ..	{ India	30,000 feet, or nearly six miles*	{ 1500 miles.
Andes	{ South America (Chili & Peru) ..	25,000 feet, or nearly five miles ..	{ 7000 miles.
Cordilleras ..	{ Mexico	"	The whole American chain is [11,500 miles.
Pyrenees ...	{ Spain	12,000 feet, or two miles	
Alps	{ Switzerland, &c. ..	15,000 feet	{ 600 miles.
White	{ New Hampshire ..	7000 feet	{ 20 miles.
Ural	{ Russia	5000 feet, or about one mile	{ 1500 miles.
Dofrafield	{ Norway	About 5000 feet ..	{ 1000 miles.
Apennines	{ Italy	5000 feet	{ 600 miles.
Apalachian ..	{ United States ..	5000 feet	{ 1500 miles.

* A mile is 5280 feet.

THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

[1075. The terrestrial globe represents the surface of the earth in a more correct manner than the map of the world; and they who are acquainted with that map will readily perceive that the lines representing the different circles on the map are really circles on the globe. For the understanding of a few simple problems on the globe, it will be unnecessary, therefore, particularly to describe those things which have been explained in connection with the map; such as the equator, the poles, the axis, the tropics, the polar circles, the meridians, the parallels of latitude, the zones, etc.]

1076. The terrestrial globe differs from the map of the world in being spherical instead of circular. The map of the world is circular, not spherical. (*See answer to Question 1038.*) The globe is set in a circle of brass, called the *brazen meridian*. This meridian is called *brazen* because it is made of brass, and it is a *meridian* because it passes in a north and south direction, directly over both poles, like all the meridians on the map or the globe; and it always represents the meridian of every place which stands under it.

1077. The brazen meridian, with the globe attached to it, is placed on a wooden frame, and rests on a screw underneath, so contrived as to fit into a groove in the brazen meridian, by which the globe is confined in the frame, while it can be freely turned on its axis, or with the meridian.

1078. The brazen meridian, like all other circles, is divided into 360 degrees, 90 of which are numbered from the equator toward each pole, and 90 from each pole to the equator. The degrees numbered from the equator toward the poles are used to ascertain the latitude of a place; and those numbered from the poles to the equator are used for rectifying the globe for the latitude of a place.

1079. The frame in which the globe stands has a broad circular top, called the *wooden horizon*, which, when the globe stands properly on its frame, appears to divide the globe into two equal parts, one of which will be above and the other below the same wooden horizon.

1080. The wooden horizon contains three circles, on the innermost of which are marked the thirty-two points of the Mariner's Compass;*

* The four cardinal points, North, South, East, and West, are inclosed in a circle, which, like all other circles, is divided into 360 degrees. From North to East is a quarter of this circle, or 90 degrees. These ninety degrees are subdivided into eight equal parts. In like manner, the distances from East to South, from South to West, and from West to North are divided into eight equal parts; and thus the whole circle is divided into four times 8, or 32 equal parts or points. These are what are called the thirty-two points of the mariner's compass. The names of these points are marked on the wooden horizon of the globe, and may be easily read thus:

the next has the names, characters, and figures of the twelve signs of the Zodiac;* and the third is a calendar of months and days. By the last two, the sign and degree the sun is in during any day in the year may be ascertained.

PROBLEMS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

1081. PROBLEM 1. *To find the Latitude of a place.*—Find the place, and bring it to the brazen meridian (*that edge which is graduated from the equator to the poles*), and the degree on the meridian over the place is the latitude. (*See answer to Question 1041.*)

1082. PROBLEM 2. *To find the Longitude of a place.*—Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and the degree on the equator, under the meridian, will be the longitude. (*See answer to Question 1042.*)

1083. PROBLEM 3. *The latitude and longitude being given, to find any place.*—Look for the given longitude on the equator, and bring it to the brazen meridian, and the place will be found under the given degree of latitude on the meridian.

1084. PROBLEM 4. *To find the difference of latitude or longitude of any two places.*—If both places are in north latitude, or both in south, subtract the latitude of the one from the latitude of the other. If the latitude of one place is north and the other south, add the latitude of the one to that of the other.

In like manner, if the longitude of both places is east, or both west, subtract the longitude of the one from that of the other. If one be east and the other west, add the longitude of one to that of the other; and if the sum does not exceed 180 degrees, it will be the difference required. But if the sum exceeds 180 degrees, subtract it from 360, and the remainder will be the difference required.

North by East, Northeast by East, etc. The initial letters only are expressed, but the names of the points can all easily be read without further explanation.

* The Zodiac is a broad belt in the heavens, sixteen degrees wide, apparently surrounding the earth, and containing twelve constellations, or clusters of stars, called the Signs of the Zodiac. The names of these constellations are *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces*. The sun, when viewed from the earth, always appears to be in the direction of one of these signs. Each of these signs embraces thirty degrees, the twelve signs thus occupying 360 degrees, or the whole circle of the Zodiac. The sun is said to be in any one of these signs when by the motion of the earth it is made to appear in the direction of any one of them. The annual motion of the earth around the sun causes the sun to be in the direction of each one of these signs successively in the course of the year.

There is a circle, called the Ecliptic, drawn on the globe at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees with the equator. This circle properly belongs in the heavens, and is designed to represent the annual path or orbit of the earth around the sun. The Zodiac extends eight degrees each side of the ecliptic. The Signs of the Zodiac are represented on the ecliptic by the *characters* which designate them. These will be found on the wooden horizon, in connexion with their respective names.

1085. PROBLEM 5. *To find the distance between any two places on the globe.* Measure the distance between the two places with a pair of dividers (or a piece of paper), and, applying it to the brazen meridian, ascertain the number of degrees that are contained in the distance. These degrees, multiplied by $69\frac{1}{2}$, will give the distance in English miles.

1086. PROBLEM 6. *The hour at any place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*—Bring the place where the hour is given to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to that hour; then turn the globe till the proposed place comes under the meridian, and the index will point to the hour at that place.

1087. PROBLEM 7. *To rectify the globe for the latitude, zenith, and sun's place.*—*For the latitude:* Elevate the pole above the horizon, according to the latitude of the place. *For the zenith:* Screw the quadrant of altitude* on the meridian at the given degree of latitude, counting from the equator toward the elevated pole. *For the sun's place:* Find the sun's place on the horizon, and then bring the same place found on the ecliptic to the meridian, and set the hour-index to twelve at noon.

1088. PROBLEM 8. *To find at what hour the sun rises and sets any day in the year, and also upon what point of the compass.*—Rectify the globe as in the preceding problem, and turn the sun's place to the eastern edge of the horizon, and the index will point to the hour of rising; then bring it to the western edge, and the index will show the hour of setting. The points of the compass will be indicated on the wooden horizon.

1089. PROBLEM 9. *To find the length of the day and night.*—Double the time of the sun's rising, and it will give the length of the night; double the time of its setting, and it will give the length of the day.

1090. PROBLEM 10. *To find the places to which an eclipse of the moon is visible at any instant.*—Find the place to which the sun is vertical at that time, and bring that place to the zenith, and set the index to the upper twelve; then turn the globe till the index points to the lower twelve, and the eclipse will be visible to every part of the earth that is now above the horizon.

* The quadrant of altitude is a thin strip of brass, graduated like the brazen meridian, and furnished with a screw, by which it may be fastened to that meridian. The degrees marked on the quadrant of altitude must correspond in size with those on the meridian. Hence the quadrant of altitude belonging to one globe can not be used with another globe of different size.

THE END.

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